

SENATE OF PAKISTAN

SENATE DEBATES

Monday, August 15, 1988

The Senate of Pakistan met in the Senate Hall (Parliament House), Islamabad, at ten of the clock in the morning, with Mr. Chairman (Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan) in the Chair.

RECITATION FROM THE HOLY QUR'AN

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ۝
الْم ۝ اللّٰهُ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا هُوَ ۝ الْحَىُّ الْقَیُّوْمُ ۝ نَزَّلَ
عَلَيْكَ الْکِتٰبَ بِالْحَقِّ مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا بَیْنَ يَدَیْهِ وَاَنْزَلَ
التَّوْرَةَ وَالْاِنْجِیْلَ ۝ مِنْ قَبْلُ هَدٰی لِلنَّاسِ
وَاَنْزَلَ الْفُرْقَانَ ۝ اِنَّ الَّذِیْنَ كَفَرُوْا اٰیٰتِ اللّٰهِ
لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ شَدِیْدٌ ۝ وَاللّٰهُ عَزِیْزٌ ذُوْا نِقَمٍ ۝
اِنَّ اللّٰهَ لَا یُخْفِیْ عَلَیْهِ شَیْءٌ فِی الْاَرْضِ وَلَا فِی
السَّمٰوٰتِ ۝ (سورة ال عمران آیت ۱۰۵)

ترجمہ : الف ، لام ، میم ، ا۔ اللہ کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں۔ کوئی نہیں مگر اسی کی ایک ذات الحی (یعنی زندہ کہ اس کے لئے تو ال وقت نہیں) القیوم (کہ کائنات ہستی کی ہر چیز۔ اُس سے قائم ہے، وہ اپنے قیام کے لئے کسی کا محتاج نہیں)۔ ۲۔ اُس نے تم پر سچائی کے ساتھ کتاب نازل کی (یعنی قرآن نازل کیا) اُس سے پہلے جس قدر کتابیں نازل ہو چکی ہیں ان سب کی تصدیق کرتی ہوئی آئی ہے (ان سے الگ نہیں ہے)

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اور اسی (حقیقی و قیوم ذات نے) اس سے پہلے لوگوں کی ہدایت کے لئے تورات اور انجیل نازل کی تھی۔ ۳۔ نیز اُس نے الفرقان (یعنی نیکی و بد اور حق و باطل میں امتیاز کرنے والی قوت) بھی نازل فرمائی۔

جو لوگ اللہ کی آیتوں سے انکار کرتے ہیں (اور حق کو چھوڑ کر باطل کا ساتھ دیتے ہیں) تو (یاد رکھیں) انہیں (پاداشِ عمل میں) سخت عذاب ملنے والا ہے، اور اللہ سب پر غالب اور (جبرموں کو) سزا دینے والا ہے!

۴۔ بلاشبہ اللہ کے علم سے کوئی بات پوشیدہ نہیں، خواہ زمین میں ہو، خواہ

آسمان میں۔

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

جناب چیئر مین : جزاک اللہ۔ بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم ۵ رخصت کی درخواستیں۔

جناب سید افتخار علی بخاری نے ذاتی مصروفیات کی بنا پر ایوان سے ۱۵ اگست کے لئے رخصت کی درخواست کی ہے۔ کیا ایوان ان کی رخصت منظور کرتا ہے۔

(رخصت منظور کی گئی)

جناب چیئر مین : جناب ملک فرید اللہ خان وزیر برائے ثقافت و سیاحت اور سپورٹس نے اطلاع دی ہے کہ وہ ملک سے باہر جا رہے ہیں ان کی عدم موجودگی میں ان کی وزارت کے متعلق امور کی نگرانی جناب وزیر قانون کریں گے۔

جناب چیئر مین : اب تحریک التوا۔ جناب محمد طارق صاحب۔

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

ADJ. MOTION; RE: REDUCING NUMBER OF FATA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SEATS.

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری : بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم ۛ میں تحریک کرتا ہوں کہ عوامی اہمیت کے حامل اس قومی مسئلے کو فوری طور پر زیر بحث لایا جائے کہ ترمیمی آرڈیننس نمبر ۴ برائے سال ۱۹۸۸ء جس میں حلقہ بندیوں کے ایکٹ مجریہ ۱۹۷۴ء میں ترمیم کی گئی ہے جس کی وجہ سے عوام بالخصوص فاٹا کے لوگوں میں شدید غصہ اور بے چینی پیدا ہو گئی ہے کہ ان کی قومی اسمبلی میں نمائندگی ۸ سے کم کر کے ۵ کر دی گئی ہے۔ لہذا اس اہم مسئلے کو فوری طور پر زیر بحث لایا جائے۔

جناب چیرمین : شکریہ! اسی نوعیت کی ایک اور موشن جناب لیفٹیننٹ جنرل (ریٹائرڈ) جناب جمال سید میاں کی طرف سے ہے۔ آپ بھی اپنی موشن پڑھ کر سنا دیں۔ دونوں پھر اکٹھے لے لیں گے۔

Lt. Gen. (Retd) Jamal Said Mian : Mr. Chairman, Sir, my adjournment motion pertains to the same thing.

“The regular business of the Senate should be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence namely, the promulgation of Delimitation of Constituencies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988, which has reduced the National Assembly seats for FATA from 8 to 5 causing thereby a great resentment among the general public especially the people of Federally Administered Tribal Areas”.

Mr. Chairman : Are the motions being opposed?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad : Sir, I could have raised technical objections but in view of the importance of the matter and also because the matter cannot directly come up at this stage before the House as a Bill in the absence of the National Assembly I would not oppose it so that the Members can express their viewpoints on this question.

Mr. Chairman : If we admit it, in that case do we discuss it today or some other day ?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad : It is upto you, Sir. Whenever you feel that the time can be given, it can be done.

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری : اگلے کس دن پر رکھ لیجئے کیونکہ اس کے اوپر ہم نے تیاری بھی کرنی ہے۔

جناب وسیم سجاد : اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ آج ۱۵ تاریخ ہے۔ جناب تو پھر ۱۸ تاریخ کو رکھ لیں۔

Mr. Chairman : Right. Then, the two motions stand admitted and they would come up for two hours discussion on 18th August, 1988.

Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Jamal Said Mian : O. K. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Ahmedmian Soomro : Alongwith the Ordinance.

Mr. Chairman : The Ordinance has already been laid.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad : The Ordinance is already there.

Mr. Chairman : If you want to discuss the Ordinance somebody can move a resolution or a motion of disapproval.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad : Sir, now that we have allowed discussion on this, that would become unnecessary. That is the reason why I thought that it may be discussed because it could be discussed that way also but it is the same thing.

Mr. Chairman : Right.

We proceed to the next item then. Mr. Mohsin Siddiqui, you may kindly move your resolution.

RESOLUTION RE : ERADICATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE COUNTRY

Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui : Mr. Chairman, my resolution is :

“This House recommends that the Government may formulate a comprehensive policy for the systematic eradication of unemployment in the country”.

Mr. Chairman : The resolution moved is:

“This House recommends that the Government may formulate a comprehensive policy for the systematic eradication of unemployment in the country.”

Mr. Chairman : Is it being opposed ?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad : Sir, I oppose it so that we could give our views at the end of the discussion.

Mr. Chairman : Yes, Mr. Mohsin Siddiqui.

Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui : Mr. Chairman, this is a very very important issue facing the nation. The situation has reached at an alarming level. According to the Economic Survey of 1987-88 the rate of unemployment is over 13%. About 9.9 million new workers enter the labour force out of which about 6 million in the rural and about 3 million in the urban areas. Now, the question is, how we tackle it. A number of times certain committees and commissions have been formed which according to their own ability have formulated certain programmes but unfortunately none of these programmes have been implemented with the result that the whole unemployment bogie is increasing day by day. The reasons are many and the causes are also many. The question that is agitating the public mind is as to how we can completely eradicate this problem. To my mind there are a few suggestions, which, if accepted in the right spirit, and implemented, will not only solve the present problem but they will also provide job opportunities for the future and thereby the alarming situation like one which exists today will not be repeated. For example if a proper survey of these 9 million people is made it will be found that about 6 million people are illiterate and about 3 million are literate. The cities are being flooded with the labour forces from various parts of the country and in some of the big cities there is a ban that no new industrial unit can be set up there. The result is that people in the hope of getting employment for example in Karachi come from far distant places and are stranded there because there are no job opportunities for people who have no training.

First of all as a matter of fact, this migration has also created a lot of problem, therefore, my first suggestion will be that agro-based industries specially small and medium should be set up in the rural areas where the raw material is easily available for such industries. The Small Scale Industries Corporation should be given more power, for example, at the moment in two provinces there are small scale industries

[Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui]

corporation in Punjab and Sindh but it is really surprising, to the best of my knowledge, I made inquiry, there is no such institution in N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan, which is really regrettable because most of the labour forces that come to big cities is from Frontier and Baluchistan. Why not Small Scale Industries Corporations are being set up in those areas and the Small Scale Industries are always labour incentives and therefore, they can find jobs at their own door-steps and therefore, this will solve also the migratory problem which the big cities are facing. Besides that the Small Scale Industries Corporations are only institutions which examine any proposal and sanction it but they have no power, they have no money, they cannot loan it. Therefore, either there should be a wing attached to them where the money should also be available to them. If a Small Scale Industries Corporation sanctions a project then again it goes to IDBP or any other bank and then the poor small scale industries entrepreneurs have to run from pillar to post to get the money and ultimately some of them get tired by running and they abandon the projects. Therefore, my suggestion would be that all these Small Scale Industries Corporations should have their finance wing which should provide the fund both in local currency and foreign exchange or there should be small scale bank attached to them which should of course function as a bank, complete all the formalities and documentations but make the funds available to the small entrepreneur at their own door-steps.

Furthermore these Small Scale Industries Corporations should have a network of their offices in the rural areas because it is the rural areas where they can function more properly. I have very little experience about Frontier, Punjab and Baluchistan but about Sindh I have had some experience and I can say vouchsafe without any fear of contradiction that the Small Scale Industries Corporation at Karachi with some nucleus at Sukkur and Hyderabad is unable to cope with the work and those small nucleus staff offices haven't got the expertise and the result is that whenever an application is received at Sukkur or at Hyderabad it is again sent to Karachi and then again the entrepreneur has to run to Karachi and it can be imagined that how much time, energy and money is wasted. Therefore, they should have a very close network in the rural areas so that they can both sanction and provide the funds at the door-step of entrepreneurs and this will solve the problem of our rural areas and they then get their jobs as well as they can get the industries set up in shortest time to the benefit of all concerned.

Besides that Mr. Chairman, in our country there are just for name sake certain vocational educational centres, for example polytechnic institutions. At one place we find that there are people for which we have no jobs and at the same place we find that there are jobs for which no people are available. This situation is because the vocational training is not available. I can quote an example which is a very personal example but it is illustrative and it will give you some idea as to how things are. My

first factory is situated at about 40 kms from Karachi. This is the area where 37 villages of the District Thatta, which is one of the most undeveloped district, has been included and these 37 villages have got a population of about 1-1/2 million people. They have no educational facilities because they were in Thatta. They are part of Karachi now, but they have no facilities of education and while I needed educated people but the local people were coming to me for employment. I told them yes, why not ! the factory is in your area and you have the first priority to come and seek a job. Then they came in hundreds but none of them was good enough except a few truck drivers and jumper drivers or chowkidars because there is no vocational centre. I need a plumber, I need an electrician, I need a telephone man, I need a mason, I need a painter, I need so many people which I get from Karachi. I need not go to Karachi if there would have been a vocational centre. I tried to move the Provincial Government, but she did not show much interest. Therefore, out of my own development fund I allocated one complete year's development fund of 50 crores to open a vocational centre near their own residence and now it is being set up. If the Government in this manner formulates a policy that instead of keeping raw labour available if they just open vocational centres where short courses for six months or one year to impart them the necessary training and education in a particular trade, particular industry or particular profession are introduced, that will be as a matter of fact a step forward to solve this problem.

Apart from this there are a lot of educated people who have no employment. The Government or its whole set-up cannot absorb all the educated people. So, the industrial set-ups also cannot have these educated people who have only general education. In this matter the best step was taken to promote a type of society where unemployed people can be self employed. Now, again the same misnomer and the same beggary is rampant there.

It is available upto graduates although it should be available to M.As. and Ph.Ds also. This should be extended. All the educated people who want to be self employed, it should be available to all of them. Now that society calls for applications. The applications are scrutinized by them. It takes six months to eight months and then they have no finances themselves. Then they have to refer it to NDFC or other institutions for funds and again the same process of appraisal of these projects and viability of these projects and all that, restarts with the result that hardly by now even five percent people, in spite of the society having come into existence for more than two years hardly 5% applicants were able to utilize the funds. Therefore, my suggestion would be that this scheme which is a really creditable and very plausible scheme should be given full support by the Government and a finance wing or a bank should be attached to them so that they can under one roof and under one window operate and they can appraise the project, approve it and provide the finances. This

[Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui]

will help millions of people who are unemployed and educated to have their own small or medium size of business, industry or other things. Similarly the third category of people who are affected are in the cities and in the big cities like Karachi, Lahore and others; further setting up of industrial banks for which probably there is no logic, there is no reason because there is an infrastructure available, instead of spending millions and millions on creating new sites and new industrial states those industrial states which already have the capacity and do not claim any benefit or any concession from the Government, should be freely allowed to set up industries so that they can add to the productivity as well as absorb the unemployed people which are rushing to the cities and are getting stranded there and cause a lot of headache and problems in the cities.

Mr. Chairman, I would also suggest that Zakat Fund is, of course, a very noble purpose for which the money is collected according to the teachings and dictates of Islam. This Zakat money is being distributed as alms as *خیرات* which is not correct. This Zakat money should be utilized for setting up such institutions like vocational centres where you can have a short diploma course of six months and another medium diploma course of one year and then a fullfledged diploma course of two years. It will help not only to find employment to the people but at least to find bread to the poor families to which these people belong. With the result that this will be the best utilization of the Zakat Fund according to me and the Government should seriously consider this aspect.

There is a fifth angle also that unfortunately most of the tillers of soil are landless labourers. For example, in Sindh, it is *Harees* who have no right, no title, no claim, no privilege on the land. They are only a landless labourer. They cultivate it, get a share of the produce according to the sweet will of the various local *Zamindars*. It should be made a law that anybody who is the tiller of the soil must have the tenancy right, if you can not confer on him the proprietary rights at least you can confer on him the tenancy rights in all civilized societies, in all civilized countries including our neighbouring country you see that all the people when *Zamindari* was abolished because in our country land reforms have been shelved; they have never been done in the real spirit. The real spirit of the land reforms is that any land which is being cultivated by a person he should have the right—a permanent right, a permanent tenancy right and unless you create these rights, these about three lacs people who are roaming about as a landless labourers can not be satisfied. Now, since mechanization is coming up, more and more labour force in rural areas is getting out of job.

My submission will be that for the time being there should be a halt to mechanization. Because mechanization is not so important specially in agriculture sector, it is the employment of the people who are living in the villages; if you do not give them

employment at their own door-steps or at their own villages, the result will be that they will be running from those villages to cities and there will be crowd in the cities and the result will be that they will not find suitable jobs there and they will be torn asunder and will be running from pillar to post. Therefore, my humble submission is that all land which is not cultivated by the owner itself and is being tilled by a labourer should be given a permanent tenancy right of those lands. So, that he might do better, he might work with more security and he can produce more and by producing more he will be adding to the national income and national production as well as he will be providing food, bread, butter and cloths to the poor family members who are now living under sub-human conditions.

So, my suggestion will be that this problem of unemployment should be tackled on a national level in a befitting manner so that all resources and all strategies which have been employed in other countries should be joined together and we can formulate a policy. There should be a short-term policy and there should be a long-term policy. The short-term policy should identify those areas and those spheres where short-term measures may be taken to arrest the unemployment and then the long-term measures for example are the vocational centres and that should be taken up and that will always provide the trained personnel for various jobs that are always available and that will be always available. The Government should come forward with set programme for example the five-point programme of the Ex-Prime Minister. It has some good features in it. Of course, in implementation it might not have given very satisfactory results because the time was short and the spirit under which you should have worked was not probably fully available. But this programme can be started under some new name because we need not bother about the name. We should care about the purpose for which that programme was made and we can use that programme for its salient features or its more effective and useful features for eradication of this programme. There is a writing on the wall and if the Government is not still warned about that, that this unemployed force is a potential danger to the law and order. In Sindh, the law and order situation is not only a law and order situation *per se* it has been contributed by socio-economic factors and as I told in the discussion in this House that unless you go to the root cause and if you want to superficially just use the tear-gas, just use the police force or just put the curfew, this is not a solution. Solution lies in going to the deep rooted causes which have been responsible for creating this situation.

Mr. Chairman, we will find that the most educated people are involved in these agitations with the result that the law and order situation is a by-product, is an off-shoot but it has happened so because we have never adverted ourselves seriously with a meaningful purpose to tackle this problem and tackle this problem on a long-term basis so that we can find a solution which may be a permanent solution and which may provide job opportunities; which may provide necessary training and remove all the causes socio-economic causes which are the root causes. With these few words, Mr. Chairman, I hope, the Government will respond to this earnest need of the nation and

[Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui]

would have a national commission on unemployment as soon as possible. It should comprise the people who have the knowledge of this subject and who have there patriots and who know how these problems can be tackled? This is not a new problem of our country alone. All the developing countries had this problem and even the developed countries had all these problems but they have tackled issues on a national basis and they have found the solution. I sincerely hope and I am sanguine that the Government will formulate a policy which will eradicate this unemployment from the country. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman : Thank you very much. Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan.

جناب شاد محمد خان : جناب چیئرمین صاحب ! اس ریزولیشن کے متن میں اگر یہ مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ بڑھا دیئے جائیں۔ حضور والا

“ Eradication of unemployment in the country particularly in the under-developed area ”

اور اس پر یہ اعتراض بھی نہ کریں تو میں ان کا شکر گزار ہوں گا۔

حضور والا ! جہاں تک شہروں کا تعلق ہے ، وہاں صنعتی کاروبار اتنا بڑھ گیا ہے کہ دیہاتی علاقوں سے لوگوں کا رخ کراچی ، لاہور اور پنڈی کی طرف ہو گیا ہے جس کی وجہ سے محض صدیقی صاحب پریشان نظر آ رہے ہیں اور یہ چیز لاء اینڈ آرڈر کی صورت حال بھی پیدا کرتی ہے۔ حضور والا ! جب تک مالیاتی اداروں کے صدر دفاتر کراچی میں ہیں اسلام آباد منتقل نہیں کریں گے پنجاب کے backward areas میں Industry Develop کرنے کے موقع فراہم نہیں کریں گے ، تو یہ مسئلہ کبھی حل نہیں ہوگا۔ انہوں

نے رونا اس بات کا رویا ہے کہ ووکیشنل سنٹرز ٹھٹھ میں ہونے چاہئیں۔ میں عرض کرتا ہوں کہ کیوں نہ ان سب اداروں کے ہیڈ کوارٹرز اسلام آباد میں آجائیں اور ان لوگوں کی جن کی رسائی کراچی تک نہیں ہو سکتی وہ رسائی حاصل کر سکیں اور یہاں ایسی انڈسٹریز ڈیولپ کریں جو Agro-based ہوں یا اس کے علاوہ ہو، Tourism کو develop کریں تو ان لوگوں کا مددوا ہو جائے گا اور یہ یہاں کھپ جائیں گے اور اس طرح سے کراچی پر سے پریشم کم ہو جائے گا۔

حضور والا! جب تک انڈسٹریز کو پورے پاکستان میں منشر نہیں کریں گے یہ مسئلہ حل ہوتا نظر نہیں آتا بلکہ یہ بے روزگاری کا مسئلہ بڑھتا ہی جائے گا۔ اس لئے کہ کراچی saturation پر پہنچ گیا ہے۔ وہاں مزید انڈسٹری کی development کی گنجائش نہیں ہے۔ Under-developed areas میں particularly جو بھی سارے پاکستان میں ہیں، انڈسٹریل ایسٹس create کی جانی چاہئے تاکہ اس مسئلے کا کوئی حل نکل سکے اور لوگ کراچی کا رخ نہ کریں، لاہور کا رخ نہ کریں اور اپنے علاقوں میں ہی ان کو روزگار مل سکے۔

جناب والا! اس کے علاوہ ایک اور بات جس کا تعلق اس مسئلے سے تو نہیں تھا مگر انھوں نے اس کی طرف اشارتاً بات کی ہے کہ سندھ میں مضارعین کو proprietary rights دیئے جائیں۔

[Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan]

ضرور والا! اگر tenancy کے pattern کو study کیا جائے جو پاکستان کے مختلف حصوں میں متفرق صورتوں میں رائج ہے اگر یکساں کیا جائے تو مفید ہوگا۔ میں یہ بھی کہتا ہوں کہ اس سے پہلے جو اصلاحات ہوئی ہیں وہ بھی غیر اسلامی ہیں۔ آج ہم اسلام کا چرچا کر رہے ہیں، لیکن غریب زمینداروں کو کوئی معاوضہ نہیں دیا گیا، آج تو پاکستان میں کوئی ایسا بڑا زمیندار رہا ہی نہیں جس کے پاس آٹھ ہزار گزarah یونٹوں سے زیادہ یونٹ ہوں۔ لہذا یہ کہنا کہ اس طرح بے روزگاری ختم ہو جائے گی، ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔ کیوں کہ ہم نے Islamic pattern کی طرف کوئی پیش رفت نہیں کی۔ اسلامی شریعت کے نفاذ اور اس کے سلسلے میں جاری کئے گئے آرڈیننس پر ہم باتیں کرتے چلے آ رہے ہیں، اگر مزید اصلاحات کی جائیں تو اسلام کی حدود کے اندر رہ کر اصلاحات کی جائیں۔ ان علاقوں میں جہاں کچھ بھی نہیں ہے وہاں financial institutions قائم کئے جائیں، اور پنجاب کے پسماندہ علاقوں میں مزید کارخانے لگائے جائیں اس طرح سے یہ مسئلہ حل ہو جائے گا ورنہ یہ مسئلہ حل ہونے کا نہیں ہے۔

Mr. Chairman : Thank you. Mr. Javed Jabbar.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : I would like to express my support for the resolution moved by my honourable colleague on the need to formulate a comprehensive policy for the systematic eradication of unemployment in the country and I would particularly endorse the recommendation made by the honourable member concerning a review of the policy regarding the actual giving of land to the landless peasants of this country as one of the essential principles of any new employment policy. But I would beg to disagree with my colleague from Sindh when he states that possibly the principal, if not the exclusive reasons, according to his statement, is the socio-economic conditions

prevalent in general in Pakistan and particularly in Sindh, perhaps he inadvertently has omitted to mention that going beyond the socio-economic causes are the political causes. Socio-economic causes are consequences of political actions taken or not taken, the situation in Sindh and the situation in Pakistan, the economic situation today is a direct result of the intervention in the political process by non-political institutions in this country, the distortions introduced into the policy making process by non-representative institutions; the denial to the elected representatives of the people to politically lead financial policy and to formulate and implement an employment policy. So, we must not forget that the root cause is political; while not wishing to excuse the responsibility for the concerned administrative Ministry or the various institutions related to the formulation of an employment policy, the responsibility goes all the way to the top and I think and emphasize that a political reconciliation is relevant to determining what will happen to all our grand plans about solving unemployment.

Mr. Chairman, my colleague also referred to the need for creation of a new National Employment Commission. With respect I would disagree once again with him because this country is plagued by commissions and committees which grow almost as fast as our population. In fact, indeed, this House itself is now giving birth to virtually one committee per week or per sitting and I fear that we will be unable to find room in the premises of Parliament for the meetings of these various committees. May I remind my colleague that the Government in August, 1987, has created something called the National Manpower Commission, which is charged with yet again defining and redefining what is to be done about our precious manpower. So, let us hope that this National Manpower Commission fulfils its mandate within the appointed time and is able to use the resources which have been promised to it in the document just issued on the Seventh Five Year Plan where our honourable and capable Planning Minister says that the present size of the employment is not adequate to bring about a major change in this vital sector and then, it is, therefore, proposed to set up a special fund of Rs. 3 billion for the implementation of additional programmes recommended by the National Manpower Commission. One sincerely hopes that by the time that these programmes take concrete shape and the need for funds comes out that the fate will not be the same as that has happened to the grants of the University Grants Commission which are announced, of course, even with the budget where the actual budget scales down the ambitious provisions of a plan. Then, subsequent to the announcement of the annual budget we see that in the middle of the year allocations already promised are further reduced.

Mr. Chairman, the root of the employment strategy is what we wish to do about our population growth rate. Whether we really have the political will, the courage to tackle the population issue the way it should be tackled and not hide behind the

[Mr. Javed Jabbar]

so called orthodoxy, the fear of orthodoxy, the fear of ignorance and to say that population is not a popular political issue, therefore, we can only go this much and no further while we continue to take our place proudly, alas, in the forefront of those countries of the world whose population is growing at over 3% per annum. Here it is useful to consider the relationship of actual documents with actual reality because the Sixth Five Year Plan projected a growth rate of 2.9% but the actual growth in population was 3.1% despite sectoral increases for population welfare. So, it is with caution that one looks at figures promised by the governments. Simply by increasing the allocation of rupees to tackle a problem is no guarantee whatsoever that the problem is going to be tackled. Indeed sometimes it has the reverse effect that the more money you spend on tackling a problem, the problem compounds at a similar rate. So, at the end of this discussion one hopes that figures are not going to be thrown at us to bewilder us and to impress us because we are dealing with very precious resources and increasingly scarce resources.

The second imperative, apart from the population imperative which is not, alas, being tackled as frontly and as directly and as effectively as it can be is the rate of illiteracy in our country where the rate of illiteracy is growing faster than the rate of literacy. If in this situation we talk of employment policy we have to consider what employment and for whom—employment for a growing army of illiterates, impoverished illiterates or an employment policy for semi-literates or an employment policy for those few thousands of people who are privileged to get increasingly dubious degrees from institutions whose standards are rapidly declining or an employment policy comprehensively for the whole country for a labour force that is now at 31 million estimated to go up to 36 million within the next four years. Does the Seventh Five Year Plan adequately appreciate the scale of the problem in terms of expression? One must say that it does certainly. It expresses a sense of concern, it does acknowledge the basic weaknesses that exist in our economic implementation mechanism in our educational sector and in our industrial policies. But as to how we go about tackling the present phenomenon where open unemployment is already one million and is estimated to grow to 2.5 million of the labour force over the next three to four years, one doubts whether the present expression of the strategy is adequate to deal with the situation that we face.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we must cease to talk about job-oriented employment policy. It seems that the instant solution for unemployment has come to be the creation of jobs and I think it is vital to redefine that what we need is a policy to create productive work opportunities not simply an employment policy, not a policy by which through political pressure or through pressure of the streets of unemployed crowds demanding jobs you burden an already emaciated state exchequer with more and more people who are accommodated in public sector enterprises to please one

Minister or to please certain constituencies. I think we need to talk about the creation of productive work opportunities where a graduate leaving a college or a rural peasant does not automatically look towards a job as an automatic security or insurance against starvation but a productive work opportunity policy that recognizes the abundant potential that exists in this country, the abundant natural resources and above all the tremendous human resource—over 105 million people blessed with some of the finest faculties, capable of producing a Nobel Prize winner in Physics at a time when our illiteracy is growing faster than our literacy; a country, capable of mastering the secrets of nuclear power; a productive work opportunity policy that liberates people from this inherited job mentality where you are supposed to simply go in, sign in your register in the morning, chat for about two hours, work for about one and half hour and collect your salary cheque at the end of the month and end up as statistic in some government document reassuring us that employment is increasing gradually in Pakistan.

So, apart from stressing the need for a re-definition of what employment policy means in today's environment, I believe that we should also take a good hard look at the recent experience - the Five Point Programme of the previous government and even though the Care-taker Cabinet is virtually the same that implemented the Five Point Programme. I do not know why we must now abandon the Five Point Programme. I think, it is disloyalty to the development of this country if simply because one individual is no longer in the Cabinet you discard the whole terminology, and all the correspondence and the literature is re-drafted to make it now look Seven Points instead of five points or four points. I think this triviality about terminologies should cease. If the previous government did some thing good let us be frank enough to acknowledge it. Let us be gracious enough to give credit where it is due. And where the Five Point Programme certainly brought into limelight under-privileged sectors of the social services *i.e.* road construction, school construction, health facilities and so on, we must also be conscious of its negative repercussions. One has had the personal experience Mr. Chairman, of visiting large public hospitals or remotely located rural health centres where suddenly under the Five Point Programme doctors begin to blossom in places where there was previously no sign of any medical expertise but so numerous were these blossoms that they did not seem to be very occupied with the actual work. So much so that during the conduct of the Senate Committee on the medicine sector we were examining the state of various hospitals, in Lahore, or in Karachi, we were virtually surrounded by more doctors than we were by patients. In fact, we were somewhat worried that the medical situation, the medical service situation in Pakistan did not seem to require the degree of medical attention that it previously seemed to do. Also simply appointing people to jobs under the Five Point Programme has not tackled the employment situation in this country because the employment situation means that if you are given a job you must show at the end of it a certain rational level of productivity. One must caution the present Caretaker

[Mr. Javed Jabbar]

Cabinet if it is intending to simply continue the momentum of the Five Point Programme that please do not burden the exchequer of this country simply to count down people who are articulate or who are violent in their protests because one example alone illustrates the dichotomy of implementing policy. In the year 1986-87 a national employment fund was created and it is reported that a number of schemes were initiated which is very commendable and very good if that was so but one fails to understand the mystery as to how within one year of its creation the National Employment Fund has ceased to be in the year 1987-88. I mean this must be one of the shortest existences on record for any government created institution because the record for government created bodies is that they outlive the people who create them and they even sometimes outlive the governments that create them, they indeed might even outlive the States that create them. But in this case we have a very strange situation where the National Employment Fund has suddenly disappeared from site. Has the purpose of that fund been re-absorbed by some other institution or has the Government felt that the National Employment Fund's creation was a mistake. From the documents of the Government it does not seem to be so. Indeed the Government praises the work of the National Employment Fund. So why then has it been discontinued? One other beneficial aspect of the previous government's work was the creation of the Youth Investment Promotion Society, which specifically tackled the idea of giving young people some working capital so that they could harness their potential and develop their talent.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I would seek the response of the Minister concerned on the employment strategy enumerated in the 7th Plan; in the Ten Point Strategy of which for instance two are very relevant. No. 1, is the creation of a new industrial policy, according to the strategy it says that a new industrial policy will be implemented by which no disincentives will be formulated for the formation of industries close to or in cities. Now, how does this reconcile with the policy stated objective of discouraging excessive urbanization or does the Government see no contradiction between the two. No. 2, the strategy says that rural unemployment will be tackled but I do not see adequate signs of how the energy sector which is one of the vital drawbacks in encouraging industrial development in the rural areas is to be tackled.

We are facing on a national level a massive energy famine. You have various industrial zones in the towns of Sindh, in the towns of the Punjab demarcated years ago. When you actually visit them you find that they have not been able to proceed because the power has not been available or the water has not been available. So, is there adequate integration of what the plan document visualises with the actual, on ground, ability to provide energy and to provide the infrastructural support services.

Lastly Mr. Chairman, I will once again stress that unless there is a political reconciliation within this country you cannot even begin to tackle employment meaningfully. We cannot afford adhocism and haphazardism which in itself has become a characteristic of our governments over the past few years because of political uncertainty, because of political confusion that is deliberately propagated which creates a basic sense of insecurity amongst young and old and when you have an environment of that nature you cannot visualise or implement an effective, productive work opportunity policy. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman : Thank you very much. Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan : بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ط

Mr. Chairman Sir, an honourable member of this House has moved a resolution regarding unemployment in the country in a most ambiguous terms. Actually he should have stated that the government should try to solve the problem of unemployment. He is talking of eradication of unemployment which is absolutely impossible. There is always unemployment from 3 to 5%.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad : We accept that amendment.

Mr. Chairman : Well, amendments should be formally moved and should be given in writing. During the course of discussion a number of suggestions would be made. I can't accept every single one of them as an amendment unless it is formally moved in the form of a written notice.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan : Sir, I am sorry to say we just received this resolution.

Mr. Chairman : No, it is perfectly alright, you please proceed on.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan : Actually I had no intentions of taking part in the debate but he attacked the agriculturists' share in this House so I considered it my duty to defend these people. Anyway he should have, Sir, stated that the government should try to solve the problem of unemployment in the country because even in very highly developed countries there is unemployment say from 3 to 5% and those countries where they have central economy may be that there is no unemployment but I am told that there is from 1 to 2%. The government is trying its best to overcome this difficulty and for that in this coming plan they have given incentives to people to put up industry in the villages and not to concentrate industry in the cities. So, there will be a great relief and there will be no pressure of the rural population going to the cities but I suggest

[Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan]

that incentives should be given in certain forms, and that is, that the head offices of all these financial institutions should be brought to Islamabad which will be very near to Punjab and the Frontier where we have a lot of unemployment these days, and then the labour department should come to the rescue of the people. There are so many people going to the Middle East for employment, we used to send a lot of people but now I believe that market has been taken over from us by Koreans; Philipinos, people from Sri Lanka, India and Bangladesh because there are certain difficulties which are faced by those people who seek employment abroad. When they apply for employment I am sorry to say that they are taxed like anything people pay from 20 to 25 thousand rupees to the persons in authority before they are permitted to go abroad for employment. This should be looked into and strict measures should be taken against those people who are taking open bribes from poor people of this country. Sir, the honourable member during his speech attacked the agriculturists by saying that their land should be taken from them and given to the tenants. Already we have suffered from 3 land reforms.

(Interruption)

Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan : It amounts to the same if tenancy rights are given to the tenants. They will not pay anything to the landlords and they will not be able to get them ejected if the landlord or his son or other people want that land for their personal use.

(Interruption)

Mr. Chairman : Please don't interrupt.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan : I don't know why he failed to say that he was the person who is prepared to give shares of his industry to those who are employed by him and he is prepared to leave that airconditioned office of his in that factory. People have suffered from 3 land reforms in the country and without any fear of contradiction I can say that there is no landlord in Pakistan today. They are all peasants proprietors. The maximum is eight thousand units and it is not possible for these people to make two ends meet in eight thousand units and if you take that eight thousand units from these people, you would create more unemployment because these people will be unemployed if others are given land. So, I suggest that when we talk or discuss certain things we should not try to touch those subjects which are going to create difficulties for the country and not solve our problems. I thank you Sir.

جناب چیئرمین : جناب حسین بخش بنگلہڑی صاحب ۔

میر حسین بخش بنگلڑی : جناب چیئرمین ! میرے محترم ساتھی کی طرف سے بے روزگاری کے خاتمے کے لئے ایک جامع حکمت عملی کے سلسلے میں جو موشن آئی ہے اس ضمن میں محکم نے بھی بہت کچھ فرمایا، اس کی تائید اور اس کی مخالفت میں بھی بہت کچھ کہا گیا، بنیادی طور پر جو کچھ میں سمجھتا ہوں اس حوالے سے میں یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ بیروزگاری کے خاتمے کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے، واقعی بیروزگاری کو ہر صورت میں، ہر حالت میں ختم ہو جانا چاہیے مگر اس کے خاتمے کے لئے جس جس قسم کی تجاویز آئی ہیں ان میں اصلاح کی بہت گنجائش ہے، میرے ایک محترم دوست نے فرمایا کہ جب تک ملک کے اندر سیاسی حکومت نہ ہو اس وقت تک ملک سے بیروزگاری کو ختم نہیں کیا جاسکتا، میں آپ کی وساطت سے یہ پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ دنیا کے کتنے ممالک میں سیاسی حکومتیں موجود ہیں اور ان ممالک کے اندر بیروزگاری کا تناسب پاکستان کی مطابقت اور حساب سے کیا بنتا ہے، میرے ایک دوست نے یہ فرمایا کہ جہاں تک زمینداروں کا تعلق ہے، زمینداروں سے بہاری زمین مختلف حوالوں سے اور مختلف وقتوں میں اصلاح اراضی کے نام سے چھین لی گئی ہے اور آج ملک کے اندر جاگیردار، بغیر زمین کے صرف جاگیردار کے نام سے زندگی گزار رہے ہیں اور انہوں نے یہ بھی فرمایا ہے کہ جہاں تک صنعتکار کا تعلق ہے وہ روز بروز صرف اپنی صنعتوں کو بڑھانے کی فکر میں رہتا ہے، بہر حال مختلف دوستوں کی طرف سے مختلف تجاویز آئی ہیں، ظاہر سی بات ہے کہ ان تجاویز کو ایک فارمولے

[Mir Hussain Bakhsh Bangulzai]

میں سمونا تو ہاؤس کا کام ہے اور حکومت کا کام ہے لیکن اس سلسلے میں صرف پاکستان کے ایک عام شہری کی حیثیت سے اور پاکستان کے ایک حب الوطن شہری کی حیثیت سے اپنے ملک کے منصوبہ بندوں سے میں یہ گزارش ضرور کروں گا کہ آئیے ایک فکر کے ساتھ، ایک سوچ کے ساتھ اور ایک تعمیری سوچ کے ساتھ مل کر اس ملک کے مستقبل کے متعلق کچھ منصوبے بتائیں اور اگر اس ملک کے مستقبل کے متعلق جس میں بیروزگاری بھی شامل ہے، ہم صحیح معنوں میں صحیح منصوبے نہ دے سکیں تو تاریخی طور پر ہم اس قوم کے سامنے جرم ٹھہریں گے اور یہ قوم اس بات کا حق رکھتی ہے کہ وہ ہمیں کبھی بھی، کسی بھی سیٹیج پر، کسی بھی وقت، کسی بھی چوراہے پر گریبان سے پکڑے، میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں جناب والا! کہ کل ہم نے اس ملک کی آزادی کی بیالیسویں سالگرہ منائی، بڑی خوشی کی بات ہے، خدا اس کو مبارک کرے، خدا اس ملک کو سلامت رکھے مگر اس ملک کے اندر رہنے والے تمام لوگ خواہ وہ کسی بھی حیثیت میں ہیں.....

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری : جناب والا! میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بیالیسویں ہم انشا اللہ اگلے سال منائیں گے۔

جناب چیمبرمین : میرے خیال میں بنگلزئی صاحب صحیح فرما رہے تھے کہ وہ بیالیسواں یوم آزادی تھا۔

میر حسین بخش بنگلڑئی : جناب والا! کہنے کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ جہاں تک منصوبہ بندی کا تعلق ہے ہمیں بہتر منصوبوں کی ضرورت ہے ہمیں صحیح منصوبوں کی ضرورت ہے اور منصوبوں کو بناتے وقت میں صرف دو باتوں کی طرف آپ کی توجہ مبذول کرانا چاہوں گا۔ پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ اس ملک کو ہم جغرافیائی طور پر صرف چار صوبوں پر مشتمل سمجھتے ہیں مگر جناب میں آپ کی خدمت میں یہ گزارش بھی کرتا چلوں کہ اس ملک کے اندر پانچ صوبے ہیں اور پانچویں صوبے کی طرف ہم نے کبھی بھی توجہ نہیں دی۔ پانچواں صوبہ، اس کے ذرائع، اس کے وسائل، کبھی بھی ہمارے ذہن میں نہیں آئے اور وہ پانچواں صوبہ ہمارا سمندر ہے، سمندر کے اندر اس قدر وسائل ہیں کہ ہم پورے بحر ہند کو اپنے ساحل کے ذریعے کنٹرول بھی کر سکتے ہیں اور اس کے ذریعے ہم تجارت بھی کر سکتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ ایک اہم ذریعہ جو کہ اس وقت ملک کے اندر موجود ہے اس کی طرف بھی بہت کم توجہ دی گئی ہے، وہ ہے ہمارے ملک کی معدنیات، جناب اس ملک کے اندر اس قدر قدرتی معدنیات دفن ہیں کہ اگر صحیح منصوبہ بندی کے ساتھ ان تمام معدنیات کو ایکپلاٹ کیا جائے تو میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ کم از کم بے روزگاری اگر مکمل طور پر ختم نہ ہو تو اس کے اندر کافی کمی آسکتی ہے۔ لہذا ان الفاظ کے ساتھ ایک قومی سوچ کے ساتھ، ایک پاکستانی ذہن کے ساتھ، ایک ملی جذبے کے ساتھ ہمیں آنے والے دنوں کے لئے

[Mir Hussain Bakhsh Bangulzai]

منصوبہ بندی کرنی چاہیے۔ اس کے لئے قطعاً یہ ضروری نہیں کہ کوئی سیاسی پارٹی، کوئی پروگرام دے۔ اس کے لئے بنیادی فکر یہ ہونا چاہیے کہ ہر شہری جو اس ملک کا باشندہ ہے، اس کا یہ فرض ہے کہ وہ اس ملک کی بہبود کے لئے سوچے۔ یہ ملک سب کے لئے سب سے بڑا سیاسی میدان مہیا کرتا ہے، میں ان الفاظ کے ساتھ اپنے محترم ساتھی کی اس موشن کے اندر ایک ترمیم لانا چاہوں گا کہ جہاں پر یہ لکھا گیا ہے کہ to formulate a comprehensive policy for systematic eradication of unemployment اس کے بعد لفظ یہ ہوتا چاہیے کہ بجائے solution of the problems instead of systematic eradication میں آپ چاہتا ہوں کہ بہت مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے اس ضمن میں کچھ کہنے کا موقع دیا۔

Mr. Chairman : Now let us first understand the amendment. Does it make any material difference ? (*interruption*) But when you are suggesting or the government or the treasury benches are suggesting - the solution of the problem, of course, the solution will have to be by systematic steps.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad : Sir, systematic eradication is impossible. Reduction of unemployment that is also a thing (*interruption*)

Mr. Chairman : Then you simply say — 'systematic reduction'.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad : Reduction, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : When you say solution of the problem, it means the same thing.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad : Sir, I think, 'systematic reduction' will be a better phrase.

Mr. Chairman : Is that amendment acceptable ?

(The amendment was accepted)

Mr. Chairman : Right. Would you like to say something on the amendment at this stage ?

Lt. Gen. (Retd) Saeed Qadir : Mr. Chairman, I also have an amendment.

Dr. Mahbubul Haq : Mr. Chairman, I think, on this point, there are various alternative formulations possible. Mr. Saeed Qadir, I think, he is going to suggest one and after that I would like to make comments on what the formulation should be.

Lt. Gen. (Retd) Saeed Qadir : Mr. Chairman, I will like to suggest an amendment to the resolution moved by Mr. Mohsin Siddiqui and the amendment follows as under :

“This House recommends that the Government may, as a matter of high national priority, implement the policy of the Seventh Plan for the systematic reduction of unemployment problem in the country”.

Mr. Shad Mohammad Khan : Point of Order, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : I think, this would become an altogether a resolution because the emphasis is on the Seventh Plan while I think, one of the honourable members had already spoken on that. It does not do justice to whatever the problem is ?

Lt. Gen. (Retd) Saeed Qadir : Mr. Chairman, in that event, I would like to speak on this resolution which has been moved because this resolution. . .

Mr. Chairman : You are certainly entitled to speak and in the course of that you can make a suggestion also whatever you want to do. I am not stopping you from doing that.

Mr. Shad Mohammad Khan : Sir, I checked it which particularly referred to the under-developed areas. Kindly get it included that the under-developed areas should be given weightage.

Mr. Chairman : You are talking of the whole country. Now problems may arise in the under-developed areas themselves unless you permit them to go to Karachi for example, where they find employment ? And unless you take the two together you may not find any solution.

Dr. Mahbul Haq : Mr. Chairman, I shall be dealing with all the issues raised by the honourable Senators at the end of the debate but I do believe that the issue at the moment is not to formulate a comprehensive strategy; that is there in the Seventh Plan and that has been formulated by the National Manpower Commission as well. Issue, at the moment, is to implement a policy that will bring about a systematic reduction in unemployment in the country. But I shall be suggesting the reformulations Sir, at the end of the debate.

Mr. Chairman : Well. Here lies the difference--you are claiming that there is already a policy and it is only implementation that is lacking. The honourable member who has moved....

Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui : Point of Order, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Please let me finish when I am speaking, when the Chairman is speaking, there can be no point of order. Please understand these elementary rules.

Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui : No. I am pointing out....

Mr. Chairman : Please take your seat. Let me explain and then you would be given an opportunity.

Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui : Right, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : What the honourable member is moving is a comprehensive policy for the systematic eradication of unemployment. Now, if there is a failure in implementation, I think, that can be brought out during the discussion. Unless a formal amendment is again moved that instead of a comprehensive policy for the systematic eradication, it should be a comprehensive policy or plan or programme for the systematic implementation of something. But that would change the entire complexion of the resolution itself. So, what I am suggesting is that at this stage we take all the views into account and then in the end whatever formulation emerged out of this we can put that to vote and adopt it.

جناب محسن صدیقی صاحب آپ فرمائیے۔

جناب محمد محسن صدیقی : میری گزارش یہ تھی یہ ریزولوشن

7th Five Year آج کا نہیں ہے، یہ اس وقت دیا گیا تھا جب

نہیں آیا تھا اس لئے ڈاکٹر صاحب سے کوئی شکوہ نہیں، ان Plan

کے پلان میں کچھ چیزیں ہیں جنہیں میں ابھی سڈھا کر رہا ہوں۔

Then I will have no objection to adopt that.

Mr. Chairman : Right. Mr. Behrawar Saeed. I think, he was going to speak.

افخونزاده بہرہ ورسعید : اغوذ باللہ من الشطین الرجیم
 بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم ۞ نحمدہ و نصلی علی رسولہ الکریم۔ جناب
 چیئرمین صاحب ! اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ ملک میں
 بے روزگاری ایک مہیب صورت اختیار کر گئی ہے، اس کے
 حل کے لئے مختلف دوستوں نے جو تجاویز پیش کی ہیں میں بعض
 سے اتفاق کرتا ہوں اور بعض سے اختلاف کرتا ہوں۔ میرے
 نزدیک ہماری صنعتی منصوبہ بندی اور زرعی منصوبہ بندی دونوں
 میں غلطی ہے۔ اس کی ایک ہی وجہ میں عرض کر دیتا ہوں کہ بدقسمتی
 سے جب یہ ملک بنا تو اس ملک پر وہی حکمران آئے جو
 انگریز کے وقت میں حکمران تھے۔ وہی طبقہ، وہی کلاس اس پر
 حکمران بنی اور انہوں نے دونوں شعبوں میں زرعی شعبے میں بھی اور
 صنعتی شعبے میں بھی وہ پالیسی اختیار کی جو ان کو سوٹ کرتی تھی اور
 اس کے نتیجے میں unemployment بڑھتی رہی جس طرح میرے دوست کہتے ہیں گاؤں
 سے لوگ شہروں کی طرف آنا شروع ہو گئے ہیں تو اس میں کوئی شک
 نہیں۔ مگر کیوں؟ اس لئے کہ شہروں میں کارخانوں کی تعمیر
 شروع ہو گئی اور وہ بھی بڑے بڑے شہروں میں مثلاً کراچی،
 لاہور اور کبھی ڈھاکہ میں۔ وہاں کارخانوں کی تعمیر بڑھتی رہی، کراچی کی آبادی بڑھتی

[Akhunzada Behrawar Saeed]

رہی، کراچی کا ایریا بڑھتا رہا۔ میرے دوست نے صحیح کہا کہ اب وہ saturation point پر پہنچ گیا ہے اگر اس کی جگہ صنعتی منصوبہ بندی ایسی کی جاتی اور اس ملک کے ایسے علاقوں پر بھی نظر ڈالتے جو کہ کراچی سے یا بندرگاہ سے یا تجارتی بڑے بڑے شہروں سے دور افتادہ ہیں۔ میرا اشارہ خصوصاً صوبہ سرحد اور بلوچستان کی طرف ہے۔ اگر حکومت کی خواہش ہوتی اور میں یہ کہوں گا کہ حکومت مخلص ہوتی تو ضروری بات ہے کہ وہ کارخانوں کی تعمیر کے لئے کراچی اور اس کے 14/1 میل کے ایریا کے گرد و نواح کے علاقوں کو انڈسٹریل سٹیٹس میں تبدیل کروانے کی بجائے بلوچستان کے ریگستانی علاقے میں بھی ایسی سٹیٹس قائم کر سکتے تھے اور صوبہ سرحد کے دور دراز کے علاقوں میں بھی بنا سکتے تھے اور اگر ایسا کیا جاتا تو پھر وہاں کراچی میں بلوچ اتنی تعداد میں جا کر اور نہ میرے صوبے کے پٹھان وہاں جا کر بستے اور نہ میرے دوست کے بقول یہ پولیٹیکل مسئلہ بنتا۔ غلطی دونوں طبقوں میں ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں غلطی کچھ اس طبقے کی ہے، کچھ اس کلاس کی ہے جس کو ہم اپر کلاس کہتے ہیں۔

(مداخلت)

اخونزادہ بہرہ ورسعید : میرے خیال میں نواب صاحب یہ

میری اپنی رائے ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین : میرے خیال میں آپ اپنی تقریر جاری رکھیں۔

Please don't interfere.

اخونزادہ بہرہ ورسعید: جناب میری گزارش یہ تھی اگر وہ کلاس ہم inherit نہ کرتے جس کو اگر میں define کروں تو وہ کلاس وہی ہے جس کو انگریز نے پیدا کیا۔ چاہے وہ انڈسٹریل سیکٹر میں ہے چاہے وہ ایگریکلچر سیکٹر میں ہے، تاریخ اس پر گواہ ہے۔

جناب والا! میں اس بے روزگار طبقے کو چار حصوں میں تقسیم کرتا ہوں۔ تعلیم یافتہ بے روزگار طبقہ۔ غیر تعلیم یافتہ بے روزگار طبقہ۔ ہنرمند بے روزگار طبقہ اور غیر ہنرمند بیروزگار طبقہ۔ اب اگر ایک ایک کو لے کر ان پر بحث کی جائے تو بہت وقت درکار ہوگا، ان سب بے روزگاروں کے اسباب کو سامنے رکھتے ہوئے میں اپنے ایک دوست سے اتفاق نہیں کروں گا کہ اس کی وجہ political deprivation ہے۔ بلکہ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ socio-economic problems اس کی بڑی وجہ اور ایک ہی وجہ

ہے اگر ہمارے socio-economic problems ایک طریقے سے حل کئے جاتے، اس کی طرف خلوص کے ساتھ توجہ دی جاتی تو وہ exploitation جس کو political development کہیں گے وہ نہ ہو

سکتی۔ جناب والا! میں ایگریکلچر کی طرف آپ کی توجہ پہلے مبذول کرانا چاہوں گا۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ کچھ دوست مجھ سے اتفاق کریں گے اور کچھ اختلاف کریں گے، یہ ان کا حق ہے۔ لیکن میں اس argument کو دوبارہ دہراؤں گا کہ پاکستان اسلامک پوائنٹ

[Akhunzada Behrawar Saeed]

آف ویو سے ایک conquered ملک ہے ، اور ایک conquered ملک

میں جتنی بھی زمین ہوتی ہے ، Islamic point of view سے وہ

State Land ہوتی ہے اور State Land خلاقے راشدین کے

دور میں کبھی کسی absentee landlord کو نہیں دی گئی ہے۔

ہمیشہ کاشت کاروں میں تقسیم کی گئی ہے۔ اگر وہی طریقہ یہاں

رائج کیا جاتا جب پاکستان بنا تھا تو یہ مسئلہ حل ہو گیا ہوتا۔ یہ

تقسیم مغلیہ دور میں کچھ اور طریقے سے ہوئی، انگریزی دور

میں کسی اور طرز پر ہوئی۔ پھر آخر کار permanent settlement

وجود میں آئی اور یہ permanently ان غریبوں پر حاوی ہو گئی۔ ان

کاشت کاروں پر ، ان ہاریوں پر حاوی ہو گئی۔ اب اس کو

آگے develop کیا جائے۔ اس socio-economic problem نے پھر

political problems کو جنم دیا اگر یہ state land اسلامی

طریقے سے absentee landlord سے لے کر کاشت کرنے والے

کے حوالے کی جائے تو کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ پھر گاؤں سے وہ مزدور

شہر کی طرف کوچ کرے۔ اب جو state land ہے وہ صرف ان

کو دی جاتی ہے جو حکمران طبقے کو پسند ہیں۔ اگر کسی کو concession

دینی ہو حالانکہ میں اس کا فائل نہیں ہوں ، تو اس کے

صورت یہ ہو سکتی ہے کہ اگر کوئی شخص فوج میں ملازمت کرتا

ہے ، بیس سال ، پچیس سال اس ملک کی حفاظت کرتا ہے اور

جب واپس جاتا ہے تو اس کو کچھ زمین ملنی چاہیے۔۔۔۔ ہاں ، ملنی

چاہیے ، مگر کس کو۔۔۔۔ کسی جرنیل کو نہیں ، اس کو ملنی چاہیے

جس کا مکان نہیں ہے ، اس کو ملنی چاہیے جس کے پاس کاشت کرنے کے لئے زمین نہیں ہے۔ اس کو نہیں جس نے بڑی شان سے تو ملازمت کی ہو ، بڑی شان سے پھر ریٹائر ہوا ہو اور اب ریٹائر ہونے کے باوجود بھی بڑے شان سے رہو۔ یہ زمین وہ لے لے چاہے اس کو بچے اور چاہے تو اس پر جو کاشت کار ہیں ان کا فون چوسے۔ یہ جو سٹیٹ لینڈ اس وقت ہے اگر اب بھی اس کو کنٹرول کیا جائے ، یا جو بنجر زمینیں ہیں ، وہ ان کاشت کاروں میں تقسیم کی جائیں اور ان کو مالکانہ حقوق دئے جائیں ، تو میرے خیال سے غیر ہنرمند بے روزگاروں کا مسئلہ بکافی حد تک حل ہو جائے گا۔ جناب ہنرمند بے روزگاروں کے لئے یہاں بھی ہم ایسے ادارے قائم کر سکتے ہیں اور ایسے اداروں کے لئے بھی منصوبہ بندی کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ اب منصوبہ بندی کون کرے۔ اگر وہ کالے گلاسز لگا کر منصوبہ بندی کرتے ہیں تو اس کا میرے پاس کوئی جواب نہیں۔ میں پھر یہ کہوں گا کہ وہ بھی تو ان کے حقوق کی حفاظت کرتے ہیں جس کے متعلق میں پھر کہوں گا کہ وہ اپر کلاس ہے اور اپر طبقہ ہے۔

جناب والا! یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ تعلیم یافتہ اتنا زیادہ بے روزگار نہیں ہے مگر تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے بعد اگر وہ بے روزگار رہتے ہیں تو پھر میرے کسی بھائی کی تجویز بالکل قوی ہے کہ ان کو کچھ بیرونی طاقتیں exploit کر سکتی ہیں اور socio-economic problem

[Akhunzada Behrawar Saeed]

سے پھر وہ ہمارے لئے اس ملک میں پولیٹکل مسئلہ پیدا کر سکتے ہیں اور کر رہے ہیں۔

جناب والا! ابھی تک یہ تو بڑی خوش قسمتی کی بات تھی کہ ہمارے بے روزگار، باہر کے ممالک میں جا کر روزگار بھی حاصل کرتے تھے اور زرمبادلہ کما کر یہاں بھیجتے تھے۔ اب وہ آہستہ آہستہ کم ہو رہے ہیں، ٹھیک ہے کہ وہاں کارخانے بن گئے ہیں، وہاں تعمیری کام مکمل ہو گئے ہیں، لیکن اب میرے خیال میں ان کی کھپت کی اور زیادہ ضرورت بڑھ گئی ہے اگر ایران، عراق جنگ ختم ہو جاتی ہے اور وہاں reconstruction کا مسئلہ پیدا ہو جاتا ہے مگر اس کے لئے پھر ایک منصوبے کی ضرورت ہے، اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس منصوبے کے راستے میں حائل اگر کوئی چیز ہے تو وہ پرائیویٹ ریکروٹنگ ایجنسیاں ہیں۔ میرے ایک محترم دوست نے اس کی طرف اشارہ کیا کہ اب تو یہ لوگوں سے بیس بیس ہزار روپے وصول کرتے ہیں۔ میں ان سے عرض کروں گا کہ آپ کے صوبے میں تو بیس ہزار لیتے ہوں گے مگر میرے صوبے میں ایک ویزہ ساٹھ ہزار روپے میں بکتا ہے اور اگر کسی کے پاس پاسپورٹ ہے اور یہ لے کر کسی ایجنسی کے پاس جاتا ہے تو اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ یہ غلط ہے، پانچ ہزار روپے دے دو، کیونکہ دوسرا پاسپورٹ آپ کے لئے بنائیں گے۔ اگر کسی کے پاس ویزہ ہے تو یہ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ ویزا غلط ہے، اس کے لئے دس ہزار روپے دے دیں، دوسرا ویزا آپ کے لئے بنے گا۔ اس طرح سے یہ exploitation

بھی اس طبقہ کا ہو رہا ہے۔ ساٹھ، ستر، اسی ہزار میں جب وہ ویزہ حاصل کر کے وہاں جاتا ہے تو وہ کیا کماٹے گا اور کیسے کماٹے گا اور یہاں وہ کیا بھیجے گا اور پھر وہاں جو ایجنسیاں قائم ہو گئی ہیں، وہ ان سے زر مبادلہ لے کر چٹ دے کر یہاں بھیجتے ہیں اور اس چٹ والوں کے ساتھ جو یہاں حشر ہوتا ہے، اس کے لئے وہ بکتے چکر کاٹتے ہیں، جس کو آپ ہنڈی کہتے ہیں۔ میں اپنی گورنمنٹ کی توجہ اس طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ہنڈی کے طریقے پر توجہ دیں اور اس کو ختم کریں تاکہ وہاں کے لوگ جو زر مبادلہ کھاتے ہیں، ان کی رقم محفوظ طریقے سے پہنچ سکے۔

جناب والا! ایمپلائمنٹ کے لئے ملک کے وسائل کی طرف توجہ دینی چاہیے۔ اب آپ وسائل کی طرف توجہ کو چاہے پانچ سالہ پروگرام کہیے یا چھ سالہ پروگرام کہیے لیکن جب ان وسائل کو tap کرنے کا وقت آتا ہے تو ہم ان وسائل کو اس طریقے سے tap نہیں کر سکتے جس طریقے سے ہمیں کرنے چاہئیں۔ ہم ان وسائل کے لئے جب جھولی پھیلا کر دوسرے ممالک سے قرضے حاصل کرتے ہیں، اور پھر ان قرضوں کا سود ادا کرنے کے لئے مزید قرضے حاصل کرتے ہیں اور ہمیں ان قرض دینے والے ممالک کے حکم کی تعمیل کرنا پڑتی ہے اور یہ ان ممالک کے interest میں نہیں ہے کہ ہم اتنے کارخانے بنائیں اور اپنے آپ کو اتنا develop کریں کہ ہمارے پاس جو خام مال ہے اس کو خود یہاں استعمال کریں۔ وہ تو یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ہم under-developed

[Akhunzada Behrawar Saeed]

رہیں اور یہ ہمارا خام مال ان کی کھپت کے لئے جائے اور قرضہ لینے والوں کے لئے اور کوئی چارہ کار نہیں رہے سوائے اس کے کہ ان کے احکام کی تعمیل کریں۔

جناب والا! کوئی بات نہیں آپ بڑے بڑے منصوبے نہ بنائیں، چھوٹے منصوبے بنائیں جن پر تھوڑا خرچ ہو، لیکن اپنے وسائل پر انحصار کیا جائے تو بہتر ہوگا۔ میں جب مجلس شوریٰ میں تھا تو دو تین مرتبہ میں نے تجاویز پیش کی تھیں کہ جناب اگر آپ بجلی پیدا کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو یہ بڑے بڑے ڈیم بنانے کی بجائے چھوٹے چھوٹے ڈیم بنانے کی طرف آپ توجہ دیں۔ مثلاً مالاکنڈ ڈویژن میں تین دریا ہیں۔ ابھی تک کس ایک پر مالاکنڈ کے اُس طرف کوئی ڈیم نہیں بنا ہے۔ اگر ان دریاؤں پر چھوٹے چھوٹے dam بنائے جائیں تو وہاں کے لوگوں کو روزگار بھی ملے گا اور وہ نہ کراچی جائیں گے اور نہ ہی لاہور جائیں گے۔ اور وہاں سے ہماری بجلی کے ضرورت بھی پورے ہو جائے گی اور اگر خداخواستہ، خداخواستہ کبھی کوئی ایسا وقت آئے کہ ہمارے بڑے بڑے بند دشمن کی زد میں آجائیں تو کم از کم ہم ان چھوٹے بندوں کو متبادل ذرائع کے طور پر استعمال کر سکیں گے۔

جناب عالی! میں اپنے ایک دوست سے اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ *population growth rate* میں ایٹمیٹمنٹ کی نسبت زیادہ اضافہ ہو رہا ہے اور میں وزیر صاحب کے نوٹس میں مؤذبانہ طور

department ، اس کو کہوں ، institution ایک گا کہ ایک اس کو کہوں ، اس کو کہوں یا ایک آرگنائزیشن کہوں۔ فیملی پلاننگ کے نام سے کام کر رہا ہے۔ اس کو کروڑوں روپے فنڈ ملتا ہے اور اس کے جگہ جگہ دفاتر بھی قائم ہیں۔ مگر کیا میں ان سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ جب سے وہ محکمہ کام کر رہا ہے کیا کسی جگہ پلاننگ کر کے کوئی family plan ہوئی ہے۔ کیا اس کا کچھ اثر ہوا ہے کیوں نہ گورنمنٹ اس ادارے کو اپنی تحویل میں لے اور اس میں جو زیادتی ہو رہی ہے، جو اخراجات ہو رہے ہیں جو کچھ لوگوں کی جیب میں جا رہے ہیں population کی basis کے نام پر۔ اس محکمہ کو کنٹرول کرنے کے لئے اس طرف توجہ دیں تو شاید اس کا کچھ اچھا اثر ہو اور پھر وہ رقم جو لوگ اپنی جیبوں میں ڈال لیتے ہیں وہ بچ جائے۔ میں نے ایک دفعہ ایک وزیر صاحب سے اس فنڈ کے متعلق کہا تھا، انہوں نے کہا آپ کیا کہتے ہیں یہ تو سرکاری فنڈ ہے فلاں ملک سے آرہا ہے، کھانے دو۔ فلاں ملک سے آرہا ہے، کھانے دو۔ میں نے کہا کہ ٹھیک ہے جناب ہو سکتا ہے کہ آپ کا بھی حصہ ہو۔ تو جناب میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ اس طرف خاص توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔

جناب عالی ! میرے ایک دوست نے بڑی اچھی بات کی کہ سابقہ وزیراعظم صاحب کے ۵ نکاتی پروگرام پر اگر اچھے طریقے سے عمل درآمد کیا جائے تو کوئی بات نہیں..... میرے صوبے کا ایک شہر ایٹ آباد ہے جو ایٹ صاحب نے آباد کیا تھا۔ وہاں ایک

[Akhunzada Behrawar Saeed]

ہسپتال ہے لیڈی ریڈنگ ہسپتال۔ لیڈی ریڈنگ نے اس کی بنیاد رکھی تھی۔ کوئی بات نہیں فراہم بنیں۔ جو نیچو کے پانچ نکاتی پروگرام کو تسلیم کیجئے۔ اس کو آگے بڑھائیے۔ اسے ساتویں پانچ سالہ پلان کا ایک جزو بنائیے۔ اس پر بہتر طریقے سے عمل کیجئے۔ اس طرح بے روزگاری کے کم ہونے کی زیادہ گنجائش موجود ہے۔ میں اس سے اتفاق نہیں کروں گا کہ وہاں ڈاکٹر زیادہ ہو گئے۔ ڈاکٹر زیادہ نہیں ہوئے۔ ڈاکٹروں کو تو کھپایا گیا اور ان کو کام مہیا کیا گیا، استادوں کے لئے کام ڈھونڈا گیا اور بھی ایسے اقدام کئے گئے جس سے بے روزگاری کم ہوئی اور کم ہوتی جاتی ہے۔ اس لئے یہ میرا وزیر صاحب سے عرض کروں گا کہ وہ اس پانچ نکاتی پروگرام کو ساتویں منصوبے کا ایک جزو بنائیں۔ اس میں کوئی مضائقہ نہیں ہے۔ کوئی شرم کی بات نہیں ہوگی۔ اچھی بات ہے۔

جناب والا! انڈسٹریل سیکٹر میں اس وقت زیادہ تر زور نجی کارخانہ داری پہ یا پرائیویٹ سیکٹر پر ڈالا جا رہا ہے۔ ٹھیک ہے اس کے بھی بڑے فوائد ہیں۔ لیکن میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ جہاں پہ کارخانے بنے ہوئے ہیں اور بن رہے ہیں اس کو ۱۷ میل ادھر لے جائیے یا ۱۸ میل ادھر لے جائیے، اس طرح وہ کسی ایک جگہ concentrate نہ ہوں گے۔ ان کو primarily جو نظر آتا ہے وہ اپنا فائدہ ہے۔ اس کی آڑ میں وہ بینک سے کروڑوں روپے حاصل کر کے خود بھی مزے کر رہے ہیں اور اپنے لئے

کارخانے بھی بڑھا رہے ہیں۔ اگر کوئی پرائیویٹ کارخانہ دار یا پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کا شوقین میرے صوبے میں آنے کا خواہشمند نہ ہو، بلوچستان میں جانے کا خواہشمند نہ ہو تو کیونکر پبلک سیکٹر میں کارخانے قائم کیے جائیں گے۔ infrastructure دینا ان کا کام ہے۔ ان کو وہ رعایتیں دیں، وہ concessions دیں تاکہ یہاں پہ جو چیز produce ہو رہی ہے، وہ جو کراچی میں produce ہو رہی ہے اس کے برابر ہو۔ جناب چیئرمین! آپ کی وساطت سے میں وزیر صاحب سے درخواست کروں گا کہ پرائیویٹ سیکٹر اپنی جگہ، لیکن اُس علاقے کے لئے جہاں پہ یہ کارخانے بنے ہوئے ہیں۔ پبلک سیکٹر میں ڈیرہ اسماعیلیخان، مردان مالکنڈ ڈویژن کے علاوہ سارے بلوچستان میں اس کی ضرورت ہے اور وہاں یہ کارخانے بنیں گے تو انشاء اللہ جو بیروزگاری اس وقت ہے وہ کم ہوتی جائے گی اور پھر لوگ بڑے شہروں کا رخ نہیں کریں گے۔

جناب چیئرمین! میں یہ بھی عرض کروں گا کہ کئی ممالک میں تو نہیں لیکن ایک دو ملک ایسے ہیں جہاں پہ ایسے قوانین موجود ہیں کہ جب تک ایک بے روزگار آدمی برسر روزگار نہیں ہو جاتا تو اس کو کچھ الاؤنس دیا جاتا ہے۔ میری تجویز ہے کہ ایسا قانون یہاں بھی بننا چاہیے تاکہ جب تک ہنرمند یا غیر ہنرمند، تعلیم یافتہ یا غیر تعلیم یافتہ بے روزگار انسان کو روزگار میسر نہ ہو، اس کو نان و نفقے تک کا الاؤنس

[Akhunzada Behrawar Saeed]

دیا جائے۔ یہ ہر حکومت کا فرض ہے کہ وہ اپنے شہریوں کو باعزت زندگی گزارنے کے لئے وسائل مہیا کرے اور یہی پاکستان کی حکومت کا بھی فرض ہے اور میں یہی کہوں گا کہ کم از کم اس وقت تک یہ قانون بنایا جائے اور جو تجاویز میں نے پیش کی ہیں اگر خاص توجہ دی گئی تو کوئی وجہ نہیں کہ یہ مسئلہ حل نہ ہو۔

ایک آخری بات عرض کروں گا جناب! کہ یہ ہرگز سیاسی مسئلہ نہیں ہے یہ socio-economic problem ہے۔ میں پھر وہی کہوں گا کہ جب کارخانہ دار، جاگیردار، سرمایہ دار بیٹھ جاتے ہیں اور سمجھتے ہیں کہ ان کو کوئی انکم ٹیکس والا پکڑنے آیا ہے، کوئی بجلی چوری کے الزام میں ان کو پکڑنے والا آ رہا ہے یا کوئی اور مسئلہ ایسا ان کے لئے بنتا ہے تو وہ اس political issue

بنا لیتے ہیں۔ حالانکہ ایسا نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ یہ وہی کلاس ہے جو اس ملک پر مسلط کی گئی ہے اور مسلط ہے۔ اس کلاس کے مفاد میں یہ ہے کہ یہی طریقہ جاری رہے، بیروزگاری بڑھتی رہے۔ وہ اس سے مزے لیتے رہیں اور روزگار کے ذرائع اور وسائل اس کے کنٹرول میں ہوں۔ یہ وسائل اور ذرائع ان سے واپس لیجئے۔ گورنمنٹ کو دیکھیے تو کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ بے روزگاری ختم نہ ہو اگر ختم نہ ہوئی تو کافی حد تک کم ہو جائے گی۔ شکریہ!

جناب چیئرمین: بہت بہت شکریہ۔ جی جناب محمد علی خان صاحب۔

Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan : Sir, I am on a point of order. Sir, I did not want to interrupt my friend when he was speaking. During his speech he has said that Pakistan is a conquered territory. Sir, being a humble student of history I would like to inform him that the NWFP always belonged to the Pakhtoons and they have been there since time immemorial. When Herodotus came with Alexander the Great he wrote in his book that when they came from Afghanistan entering Peshawar they had to fight a very terrible battle with people known as "Apparitai"; that means the present Afridi Tribe and the people of that area spoke a very strange language known as "PECTE" which is the present Pushto. That man was injured in a battle in that area and he had to spend three months in a place called "Hoti", which in old Greek means a camp, and from there he went and fought a battle at village Yar Hussain which is in Swabi District and from there he crossed the Indus. The people of the Frontier, are all Pakhtoons. They were there. That area had never been conquered by anybody and there are two nations in the world; the Turks and the Afghans who accepted Islam in toto. We don't have any Jews, we do not have any Christians, nor Hindus or Sikhs. So, it is absolutely wrong to say that the entire Pakistan is a conquered territory. As far as the Frontier is concerned, it has never been conquered by anybody. It has always been occupied by the present tribes and they gave more land to their Khans because they used to keep Army's Lashkars for them. They used to defend their own area. So, that is why they were given more lands. There is no Jagir in Frontier upto this very day. There were Jagirs in cash which were stopped by the Muslim League Government in 1951 and not a single owner has been given land by the Government either by the Britishers, before them by the Sikhs or by the Mughals because those governments did not have an inch of land in the Frontier. The entire area belongs to the tribes. Thank you Sir.

Nawabzada Jehangir Shah Jogzai : The same case is with the Baluchistan.

Mr. Chairman : I can not adjudicate and I am not supposed to on what the correct historical facts are. The previous Speaker was referring only to what is a whether the land in Pakistan today is ^{قبیلہ} خراجی land or ^{عشری} land and if it is ^{خراجی} land which carries one definition then it has to be treated differently than what is called ^{عشری} land that I think once you have Shariah in the country these issues would automatically be resolved and adjudicated upon by the courts.

Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Saeed Qadir : Sir, we should have a fullfledged debate on this issue so that we can establish whether there is any dilution of the Pakhtoon tribes at all.

Mr. Chairman : Well, that you can do separately, I think, outside the House.
Maulana Samiul Haq.

مولانا سمیع الحق : بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم ۶ جناب چیئرمین صاحب! اس قرارداد میں جناب محسن صدیقی صاحب نے ملک کے ایک اہم ترین مسئلے کی طرف توجہ دلائی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں اس ملک میں ہزاروں مسائل ہیں لیکن اگر اولین ترجیح کسی مسئلے کو دینی چاہیے تو وہ بیروزگاری کا مسئلہ ہے اور ایوان کے ایک رکن کی حیثیت سے اور اس حیثیت سے کہ میرے والد صاحب کی وجہ سے قومی اسمبلی کا بھی میرا ایک طبقہ ہے۔ مجھے صبح سے شام تک جو سب سے بڑا مسئلہ درپیش ہوتا ہے وہ یہی ہے تمام دن میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ نوجوان ، اس میں تعلیم یافتہ اور غیر تعلیم یافتہ دونوں شامل ہیں ، بیچارے اس مسئلے میں شدید مشکلات سے دوچار ہیں۔ یہاں ایم اے اور پی ایچ ڈی کرنے والے در در کی ٹھوکریں کھاتے ہیں ، یہاں تک کہ وہ چھڑا سی بننے کے لئے بھی تیار ہوتے ہیں۔ ہزاروں افراد دیہات میں دن بھر در در کی ٹھوکریں کھاتے ہیں اور ان کو کوئی رکھی سوکھی روٹی دینے والی ملازمت بھی نہیں مل رہی اور ان میں ایک عجیب مایوسی اور شکستگی ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ وہ اس ملک سے خدا تخواستہ بالآخر بیزار ہوتے جا رہے ہیں اور خطرہ ہے کہ کہیں خدا تخواستہ یہ چیز بڑھتی رہے اور اندراندر وہ لاوا پکتا رہے اور وہ نوجوان حالات کی وجہ سے مایوس و مجبور ہو کر کیمونزم یا دیگر نظریات کی طرف نہ چل پڑیں۔ یا

خدا نخواستہ یہ ملک ایک خونخوار انقلاب کا شکار نہ ہو جائے۔ یہاں اسلام کی باتیں بھی ہوتی ہیں۔ وہ سرفہرست ہے۔ کاش اس پر توجہ دے دی جائے۔ لیکن جب وہ باتیں بھی نہیں ہیں تو سب سے بڑا اور اہم ترین مسئلہ بیروزگار نوجوانوں کی طرف توجہ دینے کا ہے اور خاص کر وہ جو بیچارے بڑی مشکلات سے تعلیم مکمل کر چکے ہیں، ان کی جتنی زیادہ تعلیم ہو جاتی ہے ان کے لئے اور زیادہ رکاوٹیں اور مشکلات پیدا ہو جاتی ہیں۔ بد قسمتی سے یہاں نفسیاتی تربیت بھی ایسی ہے کہ جو ذرا سی تعلیم حاصل کر لے تو پھر وہ نہ کھیتی باڑی کر سکتا ہے اور نہ مزدوری اور مشقت کر سکتا ہے نہ وہ بوٹ پالش کر سکتا ہے، نہ قلمی بن سکتا ہے۔ وہ کہتا ہے میں نے میٹرک کر لیا ہے۔ اس چیز نے اس کے لئے اور بھی راستے پھر بند کر دیئے ہوتے ہیں۔ بحیثیت ایک اسلامی ملک کے سب سے بڑا فریضہ کسی بھی مسلمان ملک کا اور کسی بھی مہذب ملک کا دنیا میں یہی ہوتا ہے کہ اپنے باشندوں کے لئے روزگار مہیا کرے اور روٹی، کپڑا اور مکان بنیادی طور پر اس کو مہیا کرے اور اس کے لئے اقدامات کرنا اسلامی مملکت کے ذمے ہے۔ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے جو خلیفہ عادل تھے، ایک مثال دنیا کی تاریخ میں قائم کی۔ حضرت عمرؓ کا مشہور مقولہ تھا کہ اگر دور دراز سرحد پر دریائے فرات کے کنارے کوئی کتا بھی بھوک سے مرجائے تو اللہ تعالیٰ اس کے بارے میں مجھ سے پوچھے گا اور ایک جملہ ان کا یہ ہے۔ اونٹ

[Maulana Samiul Haq]

کو خارش کی بیماری لگ جاتی ہے اور اس کے لئے ایک خاص دوائی ہوتی ہے تو حضرت عمر نے فرمایا اگر کسی دور دراز سرحد پر کسی خارش زدہ اونٹ کو وہ دوائی بھی نہ مل سکی تو اللہ تعالیٰ مجھ سے اس کا محاسبہ کرے گا۔ یہاں تو کتوں اور حیوانات اور جانوروں کے تحفظ کی ذمہ داری حکومت کے ذمہ ڈالی گئی ہے۔ خود حضرت عمرؓ نے مثالیں قائم کیں اور شہریوں کے لئے، بیروزگاروں کے لئے روزگار فراہم کرنے کے لئے شعبے قائم کئے۔ جب تک بیروزگاروں کو روزگار نہیں ملتا تھا ان کو وظیفہ فراہم کیا جاتا تھا۔

میرے خیال میں تمام ممبران کو ان حالات سے واسطہ پڑتا ہے۔ بے روزگار در بدر کی ٹھوکریں کھاتے ہیں، مایوس ہوتے ہیں، لوگوں کے دروازوں پر بیٹھے رہتے ہیں۔ کبھی کہتے ہیں کہ ہم کافر ہو جائیں گے، کبھی کہتے ہیں کہ خدا کرے روس جلدی آجائے اور ان کو ایک معمولی سی ملازمت کے لئے تین تین، چار چار، دس دس سال تک بھٹکنا پڑتا ہے اور اگر کوئی دو چار سیٹیں نکل آتی ہیں تو وہ اقربا پروری کا شکار ہو جاتی ہیں اور کوئی عہدے والا ہے، کوئی منسٹر ہے اگر اس کا رسوخ ہے یا کوئی سرکاری نمبر ہے تو وہ ان کے رحم و کرم پر دے دی جاتی ہیں۔ یہ صاف بات ہے۔ وہ دیکھتا ہے کہ میں اعلیٰ نمبر لے چکا ہوں، مجھ میں اعلیٰ صلاحیت ہے لیکن کسی وزیر کے رشتہ دار دور دراز کے وہ سالی کے بھانجے کا پڑپوتا ہوتا ہے پھر بھی اس کو ترجیح دے دی جاتی ہے۔ اس

طرح وہ نوجوان مایوسی کا شکار ہو جاتے ہیں اور اس سارے نظام سے وہ باغی ہو جاتے ہیں یا پھر اگر سیٹیں ہوتی ہیں تو میں ثبوت سے کہتا ہوں کہ ایک سکول کے معمولی چیپڑاسی کی تقرری کا بھی ریٹ مقرر ہے اور اگر پی ٹی سسی میں اس کو داخلہ ملنا ہے تو سات آٹھ ہزار روپیہ اس کو دینے پڑتے ہیں۔ تب ملتا ہے یا بڑی بڑی سفارشوں سے اس کو ملتا ہے۔ تو یہ دونوں چیزیں راستے میں زبردست رکاوٹ بنی ہوئی ہیں۔ اگر دس ملازمتیں بھی دے دی جائیں مگر انصاف سے دی جائیں تو اور جو ۱۰۰ امیدوار تھے ان میں بغاوت پیدا نہ ہوتی۔ وہ کہتے کہ واقعی انصاف سے دی گئی ہیں۔

ہم نہ منسٹر ہیں نہ پاور میں ہیں نہ منصب دار ہیں۔ میں تو کم از کم ان تین سالوں میں دو آدمیوں کو بھی بھرتی نہیں کرا سکا ہوں اور ساڑھے چار سو، پانچ سو دیہات پیچھے پڑے رہتے ہیں۔ رمالپور، پیٹی اور نوشہرہ کینٹ اور یہ بڑے بڑے شہر بھی اس میں ہیں اور کوئی حل ہمیں نظر نہیں آتا۔ خدا را اس مسئلے کو یہ ایوان بڑی سنجیدگی سے لے اور حکومت کے سامنے مناسب تجاویز لائی جائیں اور میری درخواست یہ ہے کہ اس تحریک میں میری طرف سے بھی ایک دو جملے اگر ترمیم کی شکل میں بڑھا دیں تو بڑی مہربانی ہوگی کہ حکومت ایک جامع حکمت عملی وضع کرنے پر اکتفا نہ کرے بلکہ میری ترمیم یہ ہے کہ تحریک کے آخر میں یہ الفاظ

[Maulana Samiul Haq]

بڑھا دیتے جائیں ” اور اولین ترجیحی اور ہنگامی بنیادوں پر حکومت اس مسئلہ کو حل کرے ، یہ الفاظ اگر آپ شامل فرمائیں تو بچد کرم ہوگا۔

حکومت دیگر مسائل سے زیادہ توجہ اس وقت اس طرف دے اور خاص کر پسماندہ علاقے جو ہیں غیر ترقی یافتہ ، صوبہ سرحد جیسے علاقے۔ وہاں صنعتیں پہلے ہی بہت کم ہیں۔ اور بد قسمتی سے جو صنعتیں تھیں وہ پہلے آٹھ دس سال سے بحران کا شکار ہیں۔ سرحد کے اکثر صنعتی ادارے یا تو بیمار ہیں یا بالکل ختم ہو گئے ہیں اس کے ساتھ ساتھ اگر حکومت نے نئے صنعتی ادارے بھی قائم کرے لیکن جو صنعتی ادارے بحران کا شکار ہیں فوری طور پر حکومت ان کی طرف توجہ دے ، ہمارے ہاں جہانگیرہ میں ایک ایفا پی ٹیکسٹائل مل تھی اور کچھ مزدور اور انتظامیہ کے جھگڑوں کی وجہ سے وہ آج سے دس بارہ سال پہلے بند ہو گئی تھی۔ تقریباً تین ہزار افراد اس بحران کی وجہ سے بیروزگاری کا شکار ہو گئے ہیں ، وہ ایفا پی ٹیکسٹائل مل بہت بڑی مل تھی وہ آج تک بند ہونے کی وجہ سے کھنڈر میں تبدیل ہو گئی ہے اور تین ہزار افراد بے روزگار ہو گئے ہیں۔ اس طرح صوبہ سرحد میں بیشمار ایسی ملیں اور ادارے ہیں کہ اگر حکومت ان کی طرف توجہ دے تو لوگوں کو روزگار مہیا کیا جاسکتا ہے اور میری گزارش یہ بھی ہے کہ شہروں سے زیادہ دور دراز دیہاتی علاقوں میں صنعتی ادارے قائم کئے جائیں تاکہ دیہات کے عوام کو وہاں آسانی سے روزگار مہیا ہو سکے۔

میں اس تجویز سے بھی اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ گو ہماری حکومت کے وسائل محدود ہیں لیکن اگر ہم ایک منصوبہ بندی سے سارا نظام چلاتے تو ہم بھی برطانیہ اور ایسے ممالک کی طرح بیروزگاروں کو الاؤنس مہیا کر سکتے تھے۔ دنیا کے کئی ایسے مہذب ممالک میں جہاں اگر کسی کو روزگار نہیں مل رہا ہے تو ان کو بے روزگاری الاؤنس دیا جاتا ہے، یہاں تو نوجوان در بدر پھر رہے ہیں وہاں دوسرے ممالک میں ساٹھ ساٹھ ستر ستر سال کے بوڑھے ہم نے برطانیہ میں، لندن میں دیکھے ہیں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں کہ وہ آرام سے بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، ان کو من و سلوی آتا ہے، مکان مفت ہے، بیروزگاری الاؤنس ملتا ہے اور پھر بڑھاپے کا الاؤنس بھی مل رہا ہے تو بوڑھوں کو اگر ہم الاؤنس نہ دے سکیں تو کم از کم نوجوانوں کو تو فوراً دیں۔ جب تک ہم ایسا نظام نہیں بناتے ان کو ملازمت دی جائے، اس وقت تک ان کے لئے الاؤنس مقرر کیا جائے تاکہ وہ پریشانی کا شکار نہ ہوں، بہر حال میں اس تحریک کی پُر زور تائید کرتا ہوں اور ان الفاظ کا اضافہ اس میں کرتا ہوں کہ حکومت اولین ترجیحی اور ہنگامی بنیادوں پر اس مسئلے کو حل کرے۔

جناب چٹیرمین : شکریہ ! جہانگیر شاہ جوگیزٹی صاحب۔

نواب زادہ جہانگیر شاہ جوگیزٹی : بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم ۛ شکریہ اجنبی اصل میں یہ مسئلہ بالکل فنی ہے۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ سیاست

[Nawabzada Jehangir Shah Jogezi]

کا بھی اس سے تعلق ہے، اس لئے کہ سیاسی گورنمنٹ یا کوئی گورنمنٹ بھی ہو اسی کو ترجیحات متعین کرنے کا اختیار ہے، یہ فنی اس لحاظ سے ہے کہ Population V's Natural Resources کے اعداد و شمار کا معلوم ہونا ضروری ہے۔ ہمارے زمینی وسائل، آبی وسائل، معدنی وسائل کا تعلق ہے اور ٹیکنالوجی اور انڈسٹریز کے کس کس فیلڈ میں ہم پس ماندہ ہیں یہ معلوم کرنا بھی ضروری ہے۔ آپ کو یاد ہو گا کہ جب پاکستان مسلم لیگ کی حکومت چلے پہل بنی تو ان کی سوچ بڑی مثبت تھی، انہوں نے دو ادارے بنائے، ایک پی آئی ڈی سی بنایا کہ جہاں پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کارخانے نہیں بنانا وہاں پبلک سیکٹر کارخانے بنائے اور پھر ان کو پبلک میں بیچ دے، اور ۱۹۷۵ء تک پاکستان انڈسٹریلائزیشن کے لحاظ سے ہندوستان سے آگے تھا، اس بات کو میں نہیں چھیڑنا چاہتا کہ کیا ہوا، کیوں یہ ۱۹۷۵ء کی جنگ چھڑی اور کیسے ہوا اور پھر اس کے بعد نیشنلائزیشن نے تو ہمارا بیڑہ ہی غرق کر دیا۔ اب سوال یہ ہے کہ جب تک ہماری انڈسٹری ہر میدان میں نہیں آتی اس وقت تک ہمارا یہ مسئلہ حل نہیں ہو سکتا اور اس کے لئے سیاسی استحکام کا ہونا اور مثبت فکر کا ہونا ضروری ہے۔ لوگوں کو سرمایہ کاری کرنے کی ترغیب دی جائے اور اس کا تحفظ ہونا چاہیے۔ اگر لوگوں کی انوسٹمنٹ کا تحفظ نہیں ہو گا تو نتیجہ یہ ہو گا کہ پرائیویٹ لوگ اپنا سرمایہ باہر کے ملکوں میں منتقل کر دیں گے اور

ایسا ہوا بھی کہ خود بھی یا ہر منتقل ہو گئے ، یہ بھی ہوا کہ لوگوں نے پلازے بنانے میں سرمایہ لگا دیا جس سے زمینوں کی قیمتیں بہت بڑھ گئیں ، ہمارے پاس کارخانے لگانے کی کوئی گنجائش نہیں رہی کہ پہلے لوگ باہر سے کما کر یہاں invest کرتے تھے اب وہ invest کرتے ہیں کسی پلازے پر یا کسی مکان پر ، اسی لئے اب مکالوں کی اور زمینوں کی قیمتیں بڑھ گئی ہیں۔ ہمیں چاہیے تھا کہ ہم پہلے وہ اعداد و شمار مہیا کرتے کہ ہمارے پاس قدرتی وسائل کے کتنے سیکٹرا ایسے ہیں کہ جن کی طرف بالکل توجہ نہیں دی گئی ، تب اس کے مطابق پلاننگ ڈویژن جو ہے ، وزارت منصوبہ بندی جو ہے ، وہ sector by sector bifurcate کرتا جائے اور اس کے لئے انتظامیہ بنائی جائے اور اس میں ماہرین لگائے جائیں کیوں کہ جس وقت آپ نے کسی ٹیکنیکل شعبے میں عام شخص کو لگا دیا وہ شعبہ خراب ہو جاتا ہے ، اس بات کو ہمیشہ مد نظر رکھنا چاہیے۔ اس بات نے ہماری development کو بری طرح متاثر کیا ہے۔

رہی یہ چیز کہ آپ لوگوں کو بے روزگاری الاؤنس دیا کریں ، زکوٰۃ اور عشر لیا ہی اسی لئے جاتا ہے ، اسلام نے آٹھ مدتوں مصرفین کے لئے رکھی ہوئی ہیں وہ تو آپ کے پاس ہے ، اس کو آپ streamline کریں ، اس کو ٹھیک کریں۔ دوسری چیز یہ ہے کہ ہماری فوج اقتصادی لحاظ سے بہت زیادہ ہے ، مسلمان

[Nawabzada Jehangir Shah Jomezai]

پر جہاد فرض ہے ، ہر مسلمان کو تیار کرو ، ہر مسلمان کو ایک ناقابل تسخیر قلعہ بنا دو ، یہ جو آپ کا خرچہ ہے یہ بچ جائے گا ، آپ اس کو ڈیولپمنٹ پر خرچ کریں ، بے شک جو ٹیکنیکل فوج ہے جو ایڈمنسٹریٹو فوج ہے وہ آپ ایک حصے تک رکھیں جتنے تک کہ یہ ملک برداشت کر سکتا ہے باقی ہم سب پر بانٹ دیں ، گولی کھانا ، گولی چلانا ہمارا فرض ہے۔ اپنے ملک کا دفاع کرنا اپنی قوم کے لئے جہاد کرنا ہم سب کا فرض ہے اس سے تو ہم مبرا نہیں ہو سکتے ، ہم کیوں اس فیلڈ کی طرف توجہ نہیں دیتے ہیں۔

تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ ہم ٹیکنیکل لوگوں کو پیدا نہیں کر رہے ہیں ، جب تک ہم ٹیکنیکل لوگوں کو پیدا نہیں کریں گے ہمارے مسئلے حل نہیں ہوں گے ، ہم ایسے آدمیوں کو پیدا کرتے ہیں جو لڑکے بنتے ہیں یا افسر بننے کی خواہش رکھتے ہیں تو سرکاری محکمے کہاں تک بڑھاؤ گے ، اس کی بھی ایک حد ہوتی ہے ، آپ نے کارخانے لے کر ان کو اتنا بھر دیا ہے کہ وہ viable نہیں رہے ، وہ سارے نقصان میں ہیں اور پھر ہم نے مزید ٹیکس لگا کر چیزوں کی قیمتیں بڑھا دی ہیں۔ اب رہا کہ کارخانے کہاں ہونے چاہئیں تو کارخانوں کے لئے بھی قدرتی فضا چاہیے ، اب کراچی کی آبادی کیوں بڑھ گئی ، فرنٹیئر کے آدمی کو لائسنس ملا ، اس نے کراچی والے کے ہاتھ بیچ دیا اور کراچی کی جتنی فرس ہیں یا جتنی ملیں ہیں وہ اسی طرح بنی

ہیں ، پنجاب والوں نے لائسنس بیچ دیئے ، فرنٹیر والوں نے بیچ دیئے ، یہ اس زمانے میں ہوا جب ایوب خان کی حکومت تھی۔ اب کوئٹہ میں ایک مل ہے وہ نہیں چل رہی ہے ، وہ بند ہے اور آپ کروڑوں روپے سالانہ مزدوروں کی تنخواہ میں دے رہے ہیں ، کسی کو یہ جرات نہیں ہو سکی کہ اس کو چلانے کے لئے کوئی طریقہ نکال سکے ، میں سمجھتا ہوں سیاست کا بھی اس سے تعلق ہے اور وہ یوں کہ اگر ملک میں سیاسی استحکام نہ ہو تو کوئی سرمایہ کاری نہیں کرتا اس لئے میں کہتا ہوں کہ سیاست اس میں بہت عمل دخل رکھتی ہے۔ یہ نہیں ہے کہ بغیر سیاست کے اور سیاسی استحکام کے آپ ملک میں کوئی چیز نہیں کر سکتے ، کوئی زمین آباد نہیں کر سکتے ، اب رہا زمینوں کا سوال ، تو اب اس زمانے نے اتنی ترقی کی ہے کہ ایک کیوسک پانی سے اگر ۸۰ ایکڑ زمین آباد ہوتی تھی تو اب آپ تین گنا زیادہ آباد کر سکتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ sparkling system کو رائج کر دیں ، آپ کے پنجاب میں چولستان ہے ، سندھ میں تھر ہے ، بلوچستان میں ایسے میدان ہیں جن کو آپ تھوڑے سے پانی سے develop کر سکتے ہیں ، بڑے لوگ آباد ہو سکتے ہیں ، جو سرکاری زمینیں ہیں وہ بے شک لوگوں کو دے دیں۔

جہاں تک لینڈ ریفارمز کا تعلق ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ غیر شرعی ہے اس لئے کہ جب وراثت کا قانون عدالت نے دیا ہے

[Nawabzada Jehangir Shah Jogezi]

تو آپ وراثت کے قانون میں اور چیز نہیں لا سکتے۔ میں اس بات پر زور دوں گا کہ سب سے زیادہ اہم پالیسی جو ہے وہ ایجوکیشن پالیسی ہے، ایجوکیشن میں ٹیکنالوجی کو اہمیت دی جائے، دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ قدرتی وسائل کے اعداد و شمار کو جمع کریں تاکہ معلوم ہو کہ کس کس فیلڈ میں ہم پیچھے ہیں اور ان میں ترقی کر سکتے ہیں۔ ایگرو بیٹڈ انڈسٹریز چاہے چھوٹی ہوں یا بڑی ہوں ان کے لئے ایسے سازگار حالات پیدا کئے جائیں جو ہر شخص ہر علاقے میں آسانی کے ساتھ لگا سکتے، کیوں کہ آپ اگر ایک کارخانہ لگانا چاہتے ہیں تو کتنے لوگوں کی منت سماجت کرنی پڑتی ہے، بینک کو چاہیے کہ وہ فیزیبیلٹی رپورٹ سے دیکھ کر قرضہ دے۔ یہ اس کا کام ہے ایک سیکشن آفیسر یا ایک کلرک کا فیزیبیلٹی رپورٹ سے کیا تعلق ہے، سب ٹیکنیکل چیزیں ہیں ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں مختصراً عرض کرتا ہوں کہ یہ فنی معاملہ ہے فنی لوگوں کو دے دو، سیاسی استحکام کو قائم رکھو کیوں کہ سیاسی استحکام کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ قوم کے تہاؤندے لوگوں سے منتخب ہو کر آتے ہیں، وہ لوگوں کے خیالات کی ترجمانی کرتے ہیں۔ وہ ایسی پالیسی بناتے ہیں جو کہ لوگوں کے مفاد میں ہوں اور جب یہ نہ ہو تو پھر کسی آمریت کی طرف سے جو کہ ملک کے لئے نقصان دہ ہوتی ہے۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں آپ کا شکر یہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

Mr. Chairman : Mr. Hassan A. Shaikh.

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh : Sir, I know that any statement which hits the landlords or any statement which hits a particular section will be open to criticism in the House.

But one has to consider this question of unemployment in the country by opening avenues of employment. As rightly stated by Nawabzada Sahib that we cannot open avenues of employment unless we give a sense of stability to the industrialist to invest his savings there and unless political conditions of this country are so stable that he has a will to make investment out of his savings. Unfortunately we are suffering from this curse of instability even to this day. We do not know, Sir, if we can persuade anybody to make an investment because he is to be first assured that there is stability in the country. Political stability is equal to zero today.

Then we have another difficulty. Our currency has been allowed to remain floating and by a shrewd method of devaluation the present Finance Minister has brought about this country to ruination. We were attacking the previous echelons when they agreed to 33% devaluation and without our knowledge the whole currency system was so changed that the dollar, with which our country was tagged, was made floating and what is the position today. While we were paying three rupees per dollar at one time before devaluation today we are paying almost 19 to 20 rupees per dollar—thanks to the present Minister for Finance and Planning. He has really brought about a stage where Pakistan will have to consider how to get out of this difficulty because we are already caught into it. Our neck is in it and it is not so easy now to get out of it. When we were not agreeable to make devaluation, people used to come to Pakistan and invest money. They knew that their dollar will mean only three rupees but today although they know that dollar means twenty rupees they would not come because they do not know to which extent it will go as it remains floating.

So, Sir, my feeling is that in Pakistan some steps must be taken for political stability. Next, we must ensure that every investor feels himself safe and he knows as to what he is doing. He has not to remain in the possibility of further reduction of the real value of the money that he will be investing. My third point is that Karachi had been criticised for industrialization. I think Karachi's industrialization is natural. Karachi is a port. It can import raw material, it can export finished goods. I mean, it is all right to suggest that industries should be set up in Baluchistan but what is the real position there. A textile mill was set up in Baluchistan with the cooperation of the Iranian Government. Crores of rupees were invested there but what is its position today? The mill is closed and we are paying the labour and we cannot re-start it. Of course, it was a grand idea, no doubt about it but it was not considered from the point of view of economic feasibility. So, the point is that you have to consider economic feasibility of any industry when you go in for a venture. I do not know what our planners have done for the last five or six years when these industries have remained closed.

Then they talk of government sponsored industries. I am not aware of any government sponsored industry that is making money except perhaps solitary one or two. Cement industry is one because they have almost got monopoly in cement, others are very few. The government construction is monopolised by the cement industry, therefore, they are at least crossing the border, not making so much money but just crossing the border.

The Government has been dealing with iron and steel industry. What is the position? They have produced a white elephant which will consume further resources and we have come to a stage where probably we will have to sell it at a very big loss.

[Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh]

There was only one chemical industry in Karachi. That was taken over by the government, run by the government and thanks to our Finance Minister, it has gone in liquidation. The liquidation proceedings are going on in the High Court of Karachi.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : Point of Order. Sir, since no one from the treasury benches is defending the honourable Minister I feel it my duty to point out to my honourable colleague that all the evils that beset our country's economy should not surely be attributed to an individual alone. It is a set of government, a set of individuals and repeated attacks on a particular individual are not fair, not accurate.

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh : All right. Sir, I will withdraw if my learned feels it.

Mr. Chairman : He is perfectly correct. Actually the subject under discussion is quite different. We are not discussing the general economic policy and economic plan of the country. So, if you would kindly concentrate on what the motion before us is, it would be more relevant.

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh : Sir, I think the question of employment was related to industries. It is industrialization and more industrialization will bring about better employment as well as more chances of employment. If you think, Sir, otherwise then I have hardly any thing to say on this subject. That is all, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Thank you. Any one else?

(Pause)

Mr. Chairman : Yes, Mr. Salim Saifullah Khan.

Mr. Salim Saifullah Khan : Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Sir, it is a very important issue. So, I will also briefly express my views on the subject. Sir, we all realize and I think this is what most of my colleagues have mentioned this morning that one of the most important or may be 'the most important' issue facing the nation today is unemployment. We as political representatives face this problem almost on a daily basis when hundreds of people come from our areas, from our respective constituencies and try to seek employment. I think one of the reasons apart from many others it is difficult in a few minutes to give the reasons or the answers, I think that would be oversimplifying the issue but I do agree with honourable Senator Mr. Javed Jabbar that population growth is one area which has contributed towards creating further unemployment in Pakistan. Sir, we are growing at such a fast pace—the official figure says 3% and possibly it is even higher than that, with this rate of population growth in a developing country like Pakistan it is almost impossible to eradicate or even to solve the problem of un-employment. So, my humble submission and suggestion to the Government and to the treasury benches would be that successive governments have said that they would plan their population growth but unfortunately it has been more in words and nothing has been really done in this particular field and I think in the last ten years if we see the figures the population growth rate has not really come down. So, this is Sir, one issue which, I think, is directly related to the unemployment in Pakistan and I do hope that even today I feel it is not too late and really without annoying anyone, we should on

a war basis...., it should really be a national effort—whether anyone likes it or not, to reduce the population in Pakistan and I am sure that will also help in reducing unemployment in Pakistan.

Sir, the mover of this resolution had said that there is no Small Scale Industrial Corporation in Frontier, I just want to clarify that we have a very active Small Scale Industrial Development Board in the Frontier province which is doing reasonably good work and I do feel that this is one way of reducing unemployment. To go in for small scale industry where labour is more intensive and the units are also more labour intensive so as far as industrial activity is concerned Government should give a higher priority or preference to the small scale industry so that again unemployment is brought down.

Sir, I was going through the Finance Minister's budget speech also where he says that unemployment is a problem and that it is not eliminated by signing a few recommendations for government jobs. Now, I certainly do agree that to solve unemployment problem by starting 'Nai Roshni Schools' and you employ about 20 thousand teachers or by starting a new 'Federal Security Force' or taking 10 - 20 thousand people more in the Police Department is really an eye wash and not really solving the unemployment problem. On the other hand I think the Government should really redefine its role and I am glad that it has been moving in the right direction by putting more emphasis on the private sector. The Government unfortunately today does not have the resources or even if it does have resources it is not properly or gainfully employed or may be not properly utilized. So, like so many other countries even the Communist countries who are now relying on the private sector, I would also submit that those domains which are still monopolies of the public sector should also be deregulated and private sector which has the resources, which has the expertise should be brought in and I am sure that would be one way of reducing unemployment.

I would give an example Sir, of road building. Today, in most of the countries private sector is building roads, it is not only the PWD or the C&W or the National Highway Boards, the private sector comes in, it builds roads all over the country. Someone very correctly said that roads precedes civilization. Even after 42 years we still don't have a good network of roads in Pakistan. So, this is a one sector where the private sector could play an important role and by building roads one can create employment opportunities. It is quite labour intensive. By new Housing policies whereby I was told, when I was the Minister for Housing and Works, that for every 40 thousand rupees investment in the housing sector it creates one job that is quite labour intensive again. Today, as far as shelter is concerned, I think, it is a basic human need. How can one be secure? There is hardly a sense of security unless you have your

[Mr. Salim Saifullah Khan]

own house or your own quarter which might be very small. So, this is one area (housing) where private sector would again be properly motivated and brought in and I am sure, we do need houses and the people will also be gainfully employed in this field. I am told, almost 50 different manufactured items are required when you are building a house. Therefore, most of our industries are concerned with building houses.

Another sector Sir, is the power sector. Again it is a sector which has been a monopoly of WAPDA. As a matter of fact we had a number of other organizations like KESC in Karachi; even that has now been taken over by WAPDA. I think it is about time and I recall Sir, that in Bannu which is my own district, about 50/55 years ago my forefathers did put up a power plant there (in Bannu) and it used to be a money giving concern, it used to generate good profits. So, this is one area where I think the private sector would again be willing forth coming. I would even say telecommunication today is very important. Why should not the private sector come in and take over the telephones in Karachi which unfortunately are in really a bad shape. This is one area where the private sector can again come in and it is playing an important role in so many countries. So, I don't want to dilate for too lengthy a time Sir, on this particular issue but I feel that apart from population planning the gainful employment of the resources of the private sector totally opening up the different sectors to these people would certainly go a long way in bringing down unemployment.

Sir, I would like to submit that it is very important that our rural areas for instance in Frontier 85% of the population lives in the rural areas, our only urban centre is Peshawar and there is a massive influx of labour, of people from the rural areas into the urban areas. Something has not only to be done as far as providing employment by putting up small agro-based industries as Mr. Siddiqui suggested to which I agree but also it is most important to improve the standard of living of the people in the rural areas so that they stay on there. If you don't have clean drinking water, if there is no electricity, if there is no road, if they have no health facilities, no educational facilities, no employment facilities there will continue to be an influx of people from the rural areas to the urban areas where it costs the government much more to look after someone in an urban than in the rural area. So, it is most important that we improve the standard of living of our people in the rural sector which also will induce them to stay there and I think it will to some extent lessen the burden on the urban areas.

Sir, for Frontier which is my province I would just like to submit that in the Frontier province we don't have much of agriculture. It is mostly mountainous and wherever we have lands hardly any water is available. Industry—unfortunately we are very far away from the Port and somehow even though the government has been giving certain incentives but we have not been able to induce industry to come there. One

area, I think, natural resources that we do have is water and I think it is about time that the Government of NWFP and the Government of Pakistan both should look in to this very important natural resource and try to develop small, medium or large hydraulic stations which not only would bring prosperity to the local people or to the local area but would also bring prosperity to the province and to the country.

Sir, lastly I would like to say that to create a fund for the unemployed persons has been also suggested and I think to some degree the government is following that. I would tend to agree with that specially the educated should be paid some employment fund or salary or allowance whatever it may be called so that it is an inducement for the government also to formulate or to come up with such policies so that un-employment could be eradicated from the country. Thank you Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Thank you. Any one else. Dr. Mahbubul Haq.

Dr. Mahbubul Haq : Mr. Chairman, I must thank Senator Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui for an extremely important and very timely resolution and I am most grateful Sir, to all honourable Senators who have taken part in this very constructive debate. I think Sir, they have earned not only my gratitude but a gratitude of the government for making many constructive suggestions as to how we can deal with one of the most urgent and important issues that the country faces today that of growing un-employment in the country. We were conscious of this issue in the government Sir, for some time and we have tried also to obtain more facts on this issue. It is correct as Senator Javed Jabbar pointed out that while the open un-employment is only about 3% as reported by the Bureau of Statistics which is roughly one million people in the country. There is considerable under-employment and there are many people who do not have sufficiently satisfying jobs or sufficiently paying jobs and many people who work for less than 15 hours a week and Bureau of Statistics has also now compiled figures as to how many people are looking for jobs even though they may have jobs otherwise because they are under-employed or they have very low paid employment and that figure Sir, is 12.08% of the labour force or 3.7 million persons looking for jobs. So, as such taking open unemployment and those who are looking for jobs, the problem is confronted by about 4.7 million or nearly 5 million people according to the latest estimates and as such it is certainly becoming a very serious issue.

Sir, we have tried in the formulation of the 7th Five Year Plan, also in the formulation of the budget for this year and the Annual Plan for 1988-89 to see how best we can deal with this issue and I will like to go through some of the major steps which are being taken and in that light, I will deal with the points that have been raised by the honourable Senators. Sir, it was suggested by Senator, Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui that we should have a new industrial policy. We should let industry come up

[Dr. Mahbubul Haq]

everywhere without restrictions and we should give it more incentives. We have tried to do that in a fairly significant manner in the budget for 1988-89. Almost all restrictions on industry are being dismantled and except for five group of Industries which are now on the specified list which include arms, ammunition and alcoholic beverages also, the rest of them are now totally free from the restriction of obtaining permission from the Government and industries below 70 crores of cost don't require any permission of the Investment Promotion Bureau or Ministry of Industries or Economic Committee of the Cabinet. They can go directly to the financial institutions and financial institutions have been given instructions that they will have to settle their cases one way or the other, 'yes' or 'no' within a period of two months so that what is deregulated up-stream does not begin to be regulated down-stream.

At the same time Sir, incentives have been given and I think unprecedented incentives for having industrialization all over the country. Four year tax holiday in the more developed regions, eight years in the less developed regions, the import of machinery has been freed from import duty in the developed regions and even from import surcharge in the less developed regions. And in the less developed regions, the sales tax of 12-1/2% will also be waived off for eight year period after the units come into production. Sir, a good deal has been said that the location of industry should be spread all over the country. We are conscious of that Sir, and the new policy accommodated in the budget has made such differential incentives for Baluchistan, Frontier, FATA, Northern Area and Azad Kashmir and we hope that they will help in arranging the spread of the industry all over the country. We shall go further wherever it is needed to ensure that the less developed regions get the due share which they have not in the past despite all the tax holidays which were given.

At the same time Sir, while Senator Javed Jabbar said we should not have too much urbanization and too much concentration of industry near cities, I would like to point out that consistent with given incentives to spread industry in as many parts of the country as possible, we have also to provide an outlet for the explosion of unemployed people in the cities. Now, the bulk of the unemployment problem at the moment unfortunately is concentrated in cities. They are not going to be back again unless around cities industry can come up and we do not want them in the middle of the cities. We do not want them to pollute the atmosphere there. But unless around cities there are belts of industrialization Sir, we shall have a very major problem of unemployed youth in the urban areas and that is why the government has decided in the budget this year that even around cities four year tax holiday will be given and there would not be one Nooriabad or one Chunian here and there but all the areas have been converted around the cities into Nooriabad and Chunian because there must be an outlet for the growing unemployed people in the cities that is where the unemployment is and I think, Sir, we take the history of industrialization since industrial revolution for

the last three hundred years. It is, if I may suggest, a bit of romanticism, that industry will come up in every nook and corner of the country in groups normally where the raw materials are where the labour is, where unemployment is, where the skills are, and where the infrastructure is available. Certainly we can create opportunities by creating infrastructure as much as we can but despite that there will be some concentrations in response to the raw materials that are available or the ports or other locations they have some advantages and as such Sir, we can not deny industrialization to cities. The past policy has been a wrong one. If we have unemployment in Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad and in Peshawar it is not resolved Sir, by giving all the incentives in areas which are far away from these towns. There should be also outlets around these and that is what has been done in the budget this year Sir.

In this context Sir, Senator Shad Muhammad Khan suggested that may be by shifting the headquarters of the financial institutions or nationalized commercial banks out of Karachi we might be able to spread more industrialization in the rest of the country and we may be able to resolve the unemployment issue. I will like to suggest more respectfully that that may not offer a solution.

1. It is very difficult to shift these headquarters because people are settled there and there will be a problem with the labour unions in these banks.
2. It is in a form preferable and we are doing that.
3. To set up new private banks in the rest of the country.

Two private investment banks have already been sanctioned—first one in Lahore and the second one in Islamabad with the Headquarters there. Two more are coming up in Quetta and Peshawar and a few more will be coming in near future and we are trying to see that the locations should be not a traditional location of Karachi but Hyderabad, Faisalabad, Multan and other towns and we are negotiating with those who want to set up this private investment bank and they have indicated the willingness that they will go for their headquarters to these other towns in Pakistan.

Then Sir, it has been suggested here and very rightly that small scale industries and agro-based industries in the rural areas can create a lot more employments. In fact, the study and analysis of the last ten years experience shows that 80 times more employment is created by one unit of capital invested in small scale industries compared to the same unit invested in large scale industries. As such, Sir, in the current year, what we have done is this—last year, the Small Scale Industrial Corporations disbursed 26 crores of rupees or credit to set up these industries. This year, it was about 15 million dollars. This year we are ranging 100 to 200 million dollars for Small Industries Corporation and Small Business Finance Corporation to disburse to small entrepreneurs and 50 million dollars has already been arranged from

[Dr. Mahbubul Haq]

the Asian Development Bank. More credits are being lined up by others and we also are giving them lines of credit ourselves and as such, we hope that this year the disbursements of small scale industries will be anywhere from 5 to 10 times what they were last year, so that not only we meet the canons of social justice but also we can spread more employment all over the country.

Then Sir, it was suggested that self-employment is another way of tackling an unemployment problem and Senator Mr. Javed Jabbar mentioned that probably we may have slowed down or given up programme on Youth Investment Promotion Society (YIPS). I can assure him Sir, and assure the House that none of the Programmes which were there in the past are being given up. Development and planning is a continuity and it should not be personalized. It should be institutionalized and as such whether it is a 5 Point Programme or YIPS or other programmes they have been fully accommodated in the Seventh Five Year Plan in their respective sectors. Nothing is being abandoned. All the priorities are being preserved because the priorities are in the national interest and we will not have the slightest hesitation in carrying them forward. All we have to ensure is that there should be proper implementation of these programmes. Now, regarding YIPS whereas about Rs. 10 crores were spent last year on these programmes to give employment, self-employment to the Youts, this year an allocation of Rs. 40 crores has been ear-marked, four times as much and it also includes programmes of training of 20 thousand persons in small business management so that they can manage their own business.

Then Sir, it was suggested and very rightly by a number of Senators that we should not have an unemployment policy just for the illiterates. We need skills in this country. Senator, Mr. Javed Jabbar mentioned that there should be a productive work opportunity policy so that there are no make work arrangements that the people are hired in many Government corporations just in order to absorb them. They must contribute meaningful to national productive life and we fully agree with this. That is why in the Seventh Plan 92 vocational and technical training institutions are provided for. They will be established in order to double the present intake of students. Probably we need even more, Sir, and as such, in the Budget for 1988-89, we have ear-marked Rs. 50 crores fund for National Employment Fund. Let me again reassure Senator, Mr. Javed Jabbar that the National Employment Fund is alive and ticking. It is there in the Budget for 1988-89. Procedures to be followed have been set up whereby industries will also contribute equal amount and any unemployed youth can come and register themselves for that. Procedures are being now notified soon by the Ministry of Labour. They should come and register themselves and they will be placed in industry and they will get Rs. 1000/- p.m. as a stipend straightaway and they will be grilled and they will be trained; they will be taught some skills because there is a tremendous demand for skills in this society but there

is no demand for just general education. It is our duty Sir, to see that the young people for no fault of their own were gone into pursuit of some types of education which may not be needed to that extent by the society. They are now re-adepted, retrained and are given new skills and they are then employed into productive jobs. That is why Rs. 50 cores fund as National Employment Fund in the Budget—Rs. 50 crores for industry have been earmarked and as I said the procedures for this will again be advertized in the newspapers very soon because we do want that the educated unemployed persons should get this meaningful alternative to get skills and get the jobs.

Then Sir, some Senators have suggested and particularly Senator Salim Saifullah Khan that construction and housing industry are good ways of extending employment. Our construction industry has been in trouble for the last 5 years at least. Many of our top construction companies now are in serious trouble—one of them has been liquidated. They have accumulated losses outside the country and some inside the country. I have asked the Pakistan Banking Council to prepare a comprehensive plan or blue print for the revival of the construction industry. We hope this will be ready fairly soon. Because again it is our national duty to ensure that our construction firms, which have been in financial trouble, which have liquidating problems and we can help them and we can restructure them, are revived. Along with that as we go into some major projects like construction of highways through Private sector, again suggested by Senator Mr. Salim Saifullah that this dual carriage way from Karachi to Peshawar—one thousand kilometres is going to be constructed through private tenders. The first one is already there for 200 kilometres and another will come and we hope and we certainly will urge those people who come forward that they should try to use more labour in preference to machinery and try to use organization in place of capital so that we can give more jobs by the construction industry and by the road construction.

Sir, another concrete measure that is being adopted this year is—and it was started last year—that WAPDA, T&T and other public sectors agencies are being encouraged to purchase locally manufactured engineering goods and this is being done through two means. Firstly, we have placed a ban on import of many engineering goods and even foreign donors who are insisting that this must be included in their loans otherwise loans will not come forward. We have told them that we will rather do without loans but we shall not include those items in the loans which are being manufactured within the country and as such we are following an effective policy of not allowing the items which can be supplied by our engineering goods industry within the country. Secondly, 3% loans are being given where locally fabricated engineering goods are used in preference to imported ones. For imported machinery 14% rate of return to discourage it and 3% for the locally manufactured engineering goods has been allowed.

[Dr. Mahbubul Haq]

Then, Sir, a good deal has been said about rural employment. I will not like to get into the spirited debate here on land reforms or land tenure system but the issue has been how to cater to the landless labour. There are two or three measures that are included in the 7th 5 year Plan and in the current budget. One is that we have created WALDA, which is Watershed Land Development Authority following the proposals of the National Commission on Agriculture. This is meant for special area development, for the valleys, for riverine tracts and arid zones. This will be done in a very integrated comprehensive manner in Baluchistan Valley, in the arid zones of Sindh, in the barani areas of Punjab and in the Karak area of Frontier. While WALDA will be a federal authority and there will be provincial authorities for each valley. This will be a way of funding these efforts, a way of monitoring these efforts and ensuring that their programmes are integrated, so that if water comes we see that there is also electricity, roads and other things and there is integrated development of these areas. This is one step which will, I hope, involve a lot of landless labour in the rural areas.

Secondly, Senator Behrawar Saeed mentioned about small dams. I think they are coming in the barani areas. Asian Development Bank has given some major funding for this purpose and small dams have a lot of utility. They have been neglected in the past and I am grateful to him for pointing out that we should give it urgent priority as we have done in the current annual plan and the budget.

Along with that, Sir, all the programmes for rural development which were there, whether they were called five point programme, whether they went under the MNA's/Senator's programme - the programmes are being continued and in fact they will be given priority. Sir, rural development is an urgent necessity. It was a part of the 6th 5 year Plan priority. It is even a greater part of 7th 5 year Plan priorities and we shall continue with that because that is needed to develop infrastructure in the rural areas in order that that can lead to agro-based industries and a lot of other development which is needed for employment in the rural areas.

Sir, we have also taken another measure. The financial institutions - DFIs (Development Financing Institutions)..... they normally had not been given guidelines in the past to look after the unemployment issue. Now they have been given new guidelines that besides looking at the financial return or how they can get back the loans they should also analyse what is employment content of projects and among two competing projects if one can generate a lot more employment than the other they should give preference to the one which generates more employment. This analysis they will have to give along with the decisions that they give about projects so that we can monitor it. This is a new dimension we have added in order to show the sensitivity to the unemployment situation in the country.

Sir, a number of other issues have been mentioned. I will just quickly go over them. I think I have covered the issues mentioned by Senator Mohsin Siddiqui except for Zakat fund. He mentioned that there should be more use of it for rehabilitation and certainly that is the policy of the Government. Now, it is 40% share of Zakat Fund that goes into rehabilitation and over time may be we spend more and more on it so that people are enabled to find self-employment and get on their feet rather than remain charity cases.

I have dealt with the point mentioned by Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan and Mr. Javed Jabbar. I do wish to assure them in passing that planning is an alternative to adhocism and as a professional planner I have always advocated that whatever changes at the political level may occur, we must observe the discipline of Five Year Plans. Whoever formulates them at that stage so long as they reflect national needs, national aspirations, national priorities they should not be identified with anybody who has prepared them at that time but they should be judged in the crucible of national opinion and they should be debated by legislatures also in the same crucible whether they meet national needs or not. It is in that context, Sir, I like to suggest that the 7th Five Year Plan which has been circulated here about ten days ago, I hope there will be an opportunity at some stage for us to get the considered views of the Senate in a debate on this issue so that we can modify and improve it in the light of the opinion of the public representatives in this forum.

Sir, Senator Behrawar Saeed and Senator Salim Saifullah Khan pointed out the need for family planning. I cannot agree with them. However, I do think that they are a little uncharitable to the programme of family planning and what has been accomplished by the Population Welfare Departments. I hope there will be an opportunity again for a debate on this subject here. I think by now about 11% of the population is actively practising family planning. I hope that we can spread the message even more but whatever constructive views are there on this subject of a very vital importance we will welcome them. We also believe that population should be adopted as a state policy. This was the recommendation of the Khattak Committee on the 7th Five year Plan and accordingly the President has approved setting up of the highest level population welfare councils. At the federal level, the President himself will chair it and at the provincial level the provincial Chief Ministers. Sir, the message politically should go forward from the highest level and from these forums that this is an issue that transcends any bipartisan debate and we must all try to ensure that the message of family planning is both propagated and accepted by the system.

Sir, I may briefly mention the intervention made by my very esteemed friend and Senator Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh. He mentioned a number of issues which go way back and not really connected with the unemployment issue. He mentioned the

[Dr. Mahbubul Haq]

devaluation of rupee that it was de-linked from the Dollar. You will recognize, Sir, that that was done in January, 1982 under your able stewardship and I happen to believe that that was the right policy. This is not the time to defend it but we can. He mentioned Pakistan-Iran Textile mills which go even a little further back and it was set up in the Peoples Party government. He mentioned iron and steel industry which also owes its origin way back and he held me personally accountable for all the sins committed and uncommitted of this economic system. Sir, may I suggest that we are so used to having such a high level of contribution from honourable Hasan A. Shaikh — he is one of the oldest parliamentarians, he has contributed so much to the richness of national debate and we expect that he will be making constructive suggestions on all these issues and we do look forward to those constructive suggestions in future because I do believe that personal attacks are not a substitute for a constructive national debate.

Sir, let me come to the question of the resolution. As I have said earlier, we welcome this resolution and what is more Sir, we like to strengthen it because the issue as many Senators have pointed out is not one of just formulating policies as Maulana Sami-ul-Haq pointed out, it is a question also of implementing policies that there should be an operational plan of action. As some pointed out there should be sense of urgency about it and we agree with that Sir. Instead of being on the defensive I would like to propose Sir, a modified resolution, which I have discussed with the mover Senator Mohsin Siddiqui and I believe it has his concurrence which will I hope summarise the sense of this House and the very constructive debate that has gone on which I greatly value Sir. And I will suggest that we may have this as the modified resolution :

“This House recommends that the Government may formulate and implement as part of the 7th Plan strategy a comprehensive solution of the unemployment problem in the country particularly in the less developed regions as a matter of urgent national priority.”

Mr. Ahmedmian Soomro : Point of order Sir. Any amendment which is moved, Sir, should be circulated to the members.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : Mr. Chairman, it can even be considered in its verbal form, I would think, but there is an observation or a reaction to that wording if you permit me I shall comment.

Dr. Mahbubul Haq : I have just finished, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Right.

Dr. Mahbubul Haq : Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : I think ordinarily you are quite correct that amendments should be formally notified and formally circulated. Here the problem was that no formal amendment has been filed with us and during the course of the debate I had pointed out that while these suggestions can be taken into account and would be incorporated in the reformulation of the draft of the resolution but since individual notices have not been given, they have not been put to the House. We can only go by what I or the Minister thinks is the sense of the House. I have seen these amendments or this particular revised draft and I had made certain amendments of my own in order to bring it more in conformity with the sense of the debate and also to conform it to the objective reality and the Minister was kind enough to accept this. He has also been able to show it to the mover who has also accepted it. So, I think from that point of view the resolution in its revised form appears to be perfectly in order reflecting as it does the sense of the House.

Mr. Ahmedmian Soomro : My submission is Sir, that we should be given an opportunity to study it. In principle this would be a wrong procedure, of course, we bow to your ruling. I would just like to point out.....

Mr. Chairman : As I said it summarises the total debate.

Mr. Javed Jabbar would you like to say something ?

Mr. Javed Jabbar : Yes. Mr. Chairman, my only observation was by emphasising only the under developed areas. The honourable Minister may be overlooking a statement that he himself endorsed which is to give priority to the need to tackle unemployment in the large urban areas which is as critical as the under developed areas. So, if all areas are to be included in that resolution then you might as well include a reference to the large cities where they are much more explosively pressed.

Mr. Chairman : I think in its present form it seems to me a quite comprehensive and I think since this House at one time was so keen to take care or note of the under developed state of the less developed regions that you had to set up a special committee for that purpose you might, as a matter of consolation, add a few words in a resolution of this type.

Dr. Mahbubul Haq : Mr. Chairman what it says in the resolution :

“....a comprehensive solution of the unemployment problem in the country....”

[Dr. Mahbubul Haq]

But it adds :

“...particularly in the less developed regions.....”

So, that is a special emphasis but this is not.....

Mr. Chairman : Mr. Mohsin Siddiqui.

Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui : Sir, I am thankful to the honourable Minister for improving the resolution and I am thankful to you Sir, and I accept these amendments and I would request that these technicalities, as has been pointed out by my learned colleague Mr. Ahmedmian Soomro, should not stand in the way of the unanimous view of the House.

Mr. Chairman : Thank you. Now, before putting the question I will read the revised draft once again :

“This House recommends that the Government may formulate and implement as part of the 7th Plan strategy a comprehensive solution of the unemployment problem in the country particularly in the less developed regions as a matter of urgent national priority.”

The question is :

“This House recommends that the Government may formulate and implement as part of the 7th Plan strategy a comprehensive solution of the unemployment problem in the country particularly in the less developed regions as a matter of urgent national priority.”

(The resolution was unanimously adopted)

Mr. Chairman : The resolution is unanimously approved.

Taking note of the time, I think we can only take up one item.

(Interruption)

Mr. Javed Jabbar : Mr. Chairman, may I take that this resolution has become property of the House. This has come up once before.

Sir, as for quorum, you know quorum can only be enforced if the treasury benches are willing to make a little effort. A little while ago the Federal Minister of

Interior kidnapped three members of the House and disappeared. So, I do not wish this resolution to become the victim of that kind of action. Permit me to move the resolution so that we could take it up Sir, in the next sitting on Private Members Day.

Mr. Chairman : I have no objection if the House so wish but then there are other resolutions also and every one of them may perhaps like that to be moved.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : Let it be moved Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman : Which means that it would be pre-empting all the other resolutions coming subsequently.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : Mr. Chairman, in any case very few members submit but at least permit one, Mr. Chairman, you have allowed in the past where I mean there is no major disincentive to letting this resolution be moved.

Mr. Chairman : I have no objection, as I have said, to the moving of this resolution.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : Let me move it Mr. Chairman, you have no objection. The House has no objection Mr. Chairman.

Syed Abbas Shah : Sir, there is no quorum I think.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : This is not fair Mr. Chairman, a member of the ruling party chooses to call the quorum into question.

Syed Abbas Shah : Objection, I am not from the ruling party.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : O.K. Then what is the ruling party in the House ?

Mr. Chairman : At any rate, no cross talk please.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : Mr. Chairman, we deliberately did not call the quorum when the Minister was making a statement because there was no quorum. Now, it is an unwritten convention that you don't call a quorum.

Mr. Chairman : That is true but when somebody does raise it, what can I do ? I think let the bell be rung.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : I am wondering why Mr. Abbas Shah has suddenly chosen to call the quorum.

Mr. Chairman : Let the bell be rung.

Syed Abbas Shah : Point of order Sir. I strongly object to his wording, he should withdraw his wordings. He is repeatedly taking my name. It is my duty to say whatever I feel in this House.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : I do not withdraw my words, I did not make any personal inference to his conduct or his character.

Syed Abbas Shah : Sir, repeatedly he is saying that "Mr. Shah said this thing", I am pointing out that the quorum is not there.

Mr. Chairman : I think this is no point of order.

(The quorum bell was rung)

Mr. Chairman : I think now the quorum is complete. So, you (Mr. Javed Jabbar) move your resolution.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : Mr. Chairman, I assure my honourable colleague (Syed Abbas Shah) there was no disrespect intended in referring to him by name, I have a great deal of respect for him.

Mr. Chairman, I move : "That this House is of the opinion that all the non-developmental regulatory functions presently undertaken by the National Film Development Corporation including controls on the import of raw stock and feature films be discontinued forthwith."

Mr. Chairman : The resolution moved is :

"That this House is of the opinion that all the non-developmental regulatory functions presently undertaken by the National Film Development Corporation including controls on the import of raw stock and feature films be discontinued forthwith."

Is it being opposed ?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad : Opposed, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Well, then I think discussion on this would be postponed or taken up at the next sitting.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : Mr. Chairman, point of order. Mr. Chairman with reference to the fortuitous presence of the Foreign Minister in the House may I point out to you Sir, the anomaly that exists in the formulation of the Orders of the Day. The Orders of the Day on any normal official business day is obviously the responsibility of the ruling party or the Caretaker Cabinet, as the case may be. In the subject of foreign policy, in the past 10 days there have been two major visits overseas undertaken by the honourable Foreign Minister. Will we have to wait for a private motion to be balloted for the honourable Minister to make a statement on the floor of the House on issues that are of grave and current national importance? May we request that on the next official business day the honourable Foreign Minister make a statement taking the House into confidence regarding his visit recently to Moscow to Washington and to Nepal for the SAARC preparatory meeting?

Mr. Chairman : Right, but that is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Minister. I have repeatedly said in this House that the Chair has no power to force a Minister to make a statement. But it is, of course, always desirable and even advisable for the government to take the House into confidence on any important issue. So, the Minister being present has heard it and we leave it to him whether he would like to make a statement or not.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : But Sir, do not leave it to him. This is not a question of individual's discretion.

Mr. Chairman : Then, in that case you bring a motion. The next item, the resolution has been withdrawn by Mr. Ahmedmian Soomro and I hope the House gives him permission to withdraw that.

Mr. Ahmedmian Soomro : That has not been moved.

Mr. Chairman : He has not moved it, so it is withdrawn. I think, we take up the last — item the call attention notice by Mr. Mohsin Siddiqui.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : What about motions Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman : Which motion?

Mr. Javed Jabbar : The motions on the Orders of the Day.

Mr. Chairman : Well, I think, looking at the time we can not go through all these motions today.

Mr. Javed Jabbar : At least allow them to be moved so that they become the property of the House. It is a major subject, Mr. Chairman, 'the performance of the state sponsored corporations.'

Mr. Chairman : It would come up again. I think, do not be impatient on that. Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui.

CALL ATTENTION NOTICE *RE* : MISUSE OF CEMENT DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui : Mr. Chairman, with your permission I beg to move a call attention notice to draw the attention of the Minister for Production to the matter of sufficient public importance regarding violation of legal provisions contained in the Management Cement Establishment (payment to Corporation) Ordinance, 1979 which provides that funds to be collected as Cement Development Funds from public sector cement manufacturing factories will be spent on the development schemes of the cement industry in the country and it is allowed to be deducted as expenditure and tax free income under the Ordinance. Whereas contrary to this provision the State Cement Corporation of Pakistan is spending the funds to make up the losses of its manufacturing units and for the purchase of shares in its under implementation cement projects which is gross misuse of funds and altogether unauthorized and unwarranted and violation of letter and spirit of law. Moreover, the SCCP has applied to control of capital issue for issuance of permission enabling it to invest the funds as its equity in forthcoming cement manufacturing units. The purpose for which the fund was created was primarily for the research and development of cement industry. The benefits whereof should be equally available to cement industry as a whole. The fund was created in January 1979 and in spite of lapse of 9 years no step has been taken to establish an institution or cell for research and development and utilize the money for the purpose for which the fund was created.

Mr. Chairman : Who is replying ?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad : Sir, I think the (Minister for Production) assumed that this would not come up today but he was here this morning.

Mr. Chairman : Is he here ?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad : He was here, I saw him in the morning. May be, he is in the office, I send somebody to find him out.

میر حسین بخش بنگلورن : پوائنٹ آف آرڈر! جناب ہاؤس کے اندر کورم پورا نہیں ہے۔

Mr. Wasim Sajjad : Sir, obviously people are not interested, I think now instead of proceeding further. *میرا خیال ہے جھٹی ہو جائے تو بہتر ہے*

Mr. Javed Jabbar : It is the duty of the majority party to enforce quorum or to obtain quorum.

Mr. Chairman : I think, for the Minister to make a statement we will put it on some other day. I think you have moved it or given the notice already. So, this sitting is adjourned and the House will meet on Thursday, the 18th of August, 1988, at 10.00 a. m. Thank you.

(The House adjourned to meet again at ten of the clock in the morning on Thursday, August 18th, 1988).
